FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOVIET DELEGATION TO ATTEND SOFIA PACT MEETING

LD030833 Sofia BTA in English 0803 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, December 3 (BTA) -- The session of the Committee of Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Pact states is the focal event of the next political week. A Soviet military delegation led by Mr Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister [of defence] of the Soviet Union, will pay an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the State Council of Bulgaria.

On December 10, Saturday, a delegation of American congressmen is expected to arrive here. The preliminary schedule provides for meetings with Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria; Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly; Mr Andrei Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria; and Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade.

Mr Alfred Nzo, secretary general of the African National Congress of South Africa, will arrive here on Monday.

Kulikov Arrives 4 Dec

AU031503 Sofia BTA in English 1448 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, December 4 (BTA) -- Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, arrived here today to take part in the latest session of the Committee of Defence Ministers of the Warsaw Pact states. Marshal Kulikov is accompanied by the chief of the staff of the United Armed Forces, Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, and by the representatives of the staff of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact.

At Sofia Airport Marshal Kulikov and the persons accompanying him were cordially welcomed by the member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence of Bulgaria, Army General Dobri Dzhurov; the head of the "Military-Administrative" Department of the CC of the BCP, Colonel General Velko Palin; the first deputy-minister of national defence and chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army, Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiev; and the head of the chief Political Department of the People's Army, Colonel General Kiril Kosev. Present was also the representative of the commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states with the Bulgarian People's Army, Colonel General Vladimir Yakushin. The military attaches with the embassies of the Warsaw Pact states were also at the airport.

CEMA TRANSPORT COMMITTEE MEETING HELD IN CUBA

LD302139 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw 30 Nov -- The 69th meeting of the CEMA Standing Committee for Transport, which was held in Cuba between November 22 and 25, agreed upon its transportation development forecast till the year 2000 and fixed the plan for its work in the years 1984-85, Poland's Transport Minister Janusz Kaminski told PAP. Minister Kaminski acted as chairman at the commission's meeting. The commission also signed an agreement on technical aid and other forms of assistance for the vehicles used in international connections, he said. Also, the committee discussed coordination of the plans for the development of transport in individual countries between 1986 and 1990. Under the coordination programme, assistance is going to be rendered to Cuba, Mongolia, and Vietnam.

GOOD TIES, 'CERTAIN DIFFICULTIES' WITH SFRY NOTED

AU3015l5 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 83 p 5

[Editorial article: "Bright Holiday of the Yugoslav Peoples"]

[Text] Our neighboring country -- the SFRY -- is celebrating its national holiday, the day of the republic, today. The Federal People's Republic was proclaimed on 29 November 1945. The decision to liquidate the monarchy was adopted as early as in 1943 during the night of 29-30 November at the second session of the Antifascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia, which was held in Bosnian Town of Jajce. The foundations of the future democratic state were laid in Jajce 40 years ago and a National Committee for the Liberation of Yugoslavia was elected at the same time. This is how the first people's government in Yugoslavia's most recent history was established.

The Bulgarian people convey their traditional "Happy Holiday!" to the fraternal Yugoslav Peoples today, wishing them success in building socialism with all their hearts. We consider such successes as victories along the path of implementing our common goal -- the construction of socialism. Many common features have linked together with Bulgarian and Yugoslav peoples since the past. We are linked together by our common Slav roots, by our geographical and cultural closeness. In order to achieve their socialist present our peoples had to cross similar paths of centuries-old struggles for their national and social liberation. The historical experience and the wisdom acquired throughout the centuries make them well understand that good-neighborly relations are the only and supreme demand of progressive development in mutual relations between the two countries. This applies especially today in the present international atmosphere, aggravated by imperialism.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, in his accountability report to the 12th BCP Congress, declared that the Balkan peoples need relations of security and cooperation since such relations serve the cause of peace and social progress. The wish of the Bulgarian working people and the efforts of our party and state leadership always have been aimed at preserving peace -- man's greatest asset. Comrade Todor Zhivkov's initiative to hold a meeting of Balkan state leaders to discuss the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone, as well as the proposal to sign bilateral agreements between the Balkan states, including a code for good-neighborly relations and renunciation of territorial claims, are serving this great goal. The development of friendly relations, the consolidation of mutual trust, the establishment of permanent and expanding mutually advantageous cooperation in all sectors on the basis of equal rights and mutual respect, likely to establish a stable and peaceful atmosphere in the Balkans -- this is the consistent policy of principle conducted by Socialist Bulgaria as regards all its neighbors, including the SFRY. This policy is reflected in official and party documents and has been expressed on several occasions by the most highranking party and state leaders, including the first leader of our party and state. This policy is manifesting itself in daily contacts with our neighboring country -- socialist Yugoslavia. We can point out with satisfaction with economic cooperation between the people's Republic of Bulgaria and the SFRY have been favorably developing in recent years. The economic leaders of our two countries maintain permanent and active contacts. Bilateral exchange of important visits in this sector is taking place. Such contacts have led to the signing of numerous business contracts and to the achievement of agreements likely to increase not only our exchange of goods but also to develop and intensify our economic cooperation along the lines of contemporary, more highly dveloped forms of cooperation, such as specialization, production-sharing, trade cooperation in third countries, and so forth.

All this by no means signifies that the present stage in Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations has reached a satisfactory level, characteristic of relations among socialist and neighboring countries. It is true that certain difficulties exist in our bilateral relations, as well. They can be overcome solely through a comprehensive development of cooperation with the good will of both our countries. The objectively existing conditions and our mutual interests give us all opportunities to raise Bulgarian-Yugoslav cooperation to a higher, new level. As it was pointed out at the 12th BCP Congress, this is entirely in the interests of the peoples in both our countries. Full of optimism we are looking forward into the future and we have confidence in the further, ascending development of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations in all sectors, which is in the interest of the peoples in both the SFRY and Bulgaria, in the interest of peace and security in the Balkans, in Europe, and throughout the world.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY PREMIER SMIRNOV

AU041835 Sofia BTA in English 1742 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, December 4 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received today Mr Lenoid Smirnov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of the Soviet Union, who is on visit here.

They discussed some issues of the economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

The meeting was attended by Mr Todor Bozhinov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and first deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria.

BELORUSSIAN DELEGATION, DOYNOV VISIT PLOVDIV

AU302107 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] On 30 November the delegation of the Communist Party of Belorussia led by Vladimir (Lepeshkin), secretary of the Central Committee, which is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, visited Plovdiv. It was accompanied by Comrade Ognyan Doynov. The Soviet guests were greeted by Ivan Panev, first secretary of the BCP Plovdiv Okrug Committee. They visited the combined plants producing memory storage devices, the Petur Chengelov plant, paid tribute to the monument of the Soviet Army, and reviewed the ancient section of the city.

MLADENOV MEETS DIPLOMATS IN MIKHAYLOVGRAD

AU021946 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Mikhaylovgrad, December 2 (BTA) -- The heads of the diplomatic missions accredited in Bulgaria arrived here today, headed by Mr Jaroslav Hejna, ambassador of Czechoslovakia here and doyen of the diplomatic corps. Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and foreign minister of Bulgaria arrived with the diplomats.

The diplomats visited the "September-23" general art exhibition, arranged here to mark the 60th anniversary of the world's first antifascist uprising.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov, gave an official dinner in honour of the heads of the diplomatic missions, accredited to Bulgaria.

BALEV RECEIVES SWISS LABOR PARTY DELEGATION

AU271957 Sofia BTA in English 1919 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, November 27 (BTA) -- A delegation of the CC of the Labour Party of Switzerland with Roget Daflon [spelling as received] and Rudolf Bantle [spelling as received], as members -- members of the Politburo of the CC of the party -- was on a visit to Bulgaria on November 21-27, at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

The delegation was received by Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP and by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP. The meetings were attended also by Mr Konstantin Atanasov, member of the CC of the BCP and first deputy chief of the "Foreign Policy and International Relations" Department of the CC of the BCP.

At the talks which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere information was exchanged of the tasks which the two parties are now resolving. A thorough analysis was made of the topical international matters and discussions went on questions related to the communist and workers' movement. There was expressed a serious concern over the steep exacerbation of the international situation. It was stressed that to avert a thermonuclear catastrophe by using all possible means is a task of primary importance. This depends to a great extent on the cooperation and cohesion of all peaceloving forces in Europe and in the world. High assessment was given to the positive and constructive proposals aimed at halting the arms race, at disarmament, at consolidating the world peace and guaranteeing the peoples' security.

At the talks there was underlined the necessity of further uniting the international communist and workers' movement and the two parties' determination was expressed to continue to work actively in the future for strengthening and extending the unity and unity of action of all progressive forces in their struggle for peace and for saving mankind from the horrors of a third world war. Both parties gave high assessment to the existing relations and cooperation between the BCP and the Labour Party of Switzerland and there was confirmed the two parties' will to continue to develop them in the spirit of friendship and international solidarity, in the name of the common struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. Today the delegation left Bulgaria.

LEADERS VOTE IN SOFIA CITY ELECTIONS 4 DEC

AU041424 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Starting in the early hours of the day, many Bulgarian citizens headed to the municipal elections polling centers. Comrade Todor Zhivkov voted at the ninth section of the 22d election area of Sofia's Dimitrov District, in the 2-5 zone.

The voters at Burgas' 1 May District cordially greeted Comrade Grisha Filipov, who voted in the district's 10th section; Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, and Ognyan Doynov voted in Sofia's Lenin District's 38th section; Comrade Pencho Kubadinski voted in the 32d section; Comrades Petur Mladenov and Stanko Todorov voted in Sofia's Vasil Levski District's 33d section; Comrade Todor Bozhinov voted at the 91st election district, 32d section of Sofia's Blagoev District; Comrade Tsola Dragoycheva voted at the same place; Comrades Andrey Lukanov and Georgi Yordanov also voted in various districts of Sofia; Comrade Petur Tanchev also exersized his legal right to take part in the municipal elections.

ADMINISTRATIVE, LEGAL SERVICES TO BE IMPROVED

AU031442 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, December 3 (BTA) -- "Basic Guidelines for the Improvement of the Administrative and Juridical Servicing of the People in Bulgaria" is published here. The document was adopted five days ago at the joint session of the Bulgarian State Council and the Government.

It is stressed in the document that a resolute improvement of the administrative and juridical servicing of the people is needed in order to stop wasting the free time of the citizens and to raise public labour productivity and quality of work. It is pointed out that the citizens are wasting now a lot of time when seeking out and receiving the administrative and juridical service, especially at the juridical bodies, the people's councils (the local administrative bodies) and the financial institutions. They often encounter bureaucracy there.

The "basic guidelines" determine concrete measures which through basic reorganization in a short time should lead to a qualitative improvement of the services. The main target is to ensure quick, accessible and uncostly administrative and juridical servicing of the people at the smallest loss of time.

The reorganization provides for a simplification and reduction of documentation in all offices and organizations that service the citizens. The servicing will be decentralized and transferred close to the place of work or residence of the citizens. All administrative and juridical services will be carried out as a rule on the office principle and it will be unnecessary for the citizens to be present in person in order to save their time. These services will be also computerized and automated to a great extent.

In order to create the necessary legal conditions, the Bulgarian State Council will issue a decree regulating the basic principles of the administrative and juridical servicing of the people, the legal guarantees against bureaucracy and formalism in this field, the defence of the interests of the citizens. The decree will also solve the question of privacy of the information.

LEADERS APPEARANCES REPORTED 27 NOV-3 DEC

AU032047 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts between 27 November and 3 December, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a ceremony in Botevgrad inaugurating the expansion of a chemical plant department (1930 GMT 29 November). Ognyan Doynov is also reported to have met students of the Lenin Institute in Sofia (1600 GMT 1 December).

Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a celebration in Troyan marking the anniversary of a famous partisan battle (1830 GMT 30 November).

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo Candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended a celebration in Sofia devoted to the birthday of painter Iliya Petrov (1830 GMT 30 November). Georgi Yordanov is also reported to have attended a conference in Sofia on the activities of the Bulgarian reading rooms (1830 GMT 2 December).

Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, attended a celebration in Popovo on the anniversary of the local party organization (1830 GMT 1 December).

Kiril Zarev, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a celebration in Plovdiv marking the 80th birthday of painter Zlati Boyadzhiev (1830 GMT 2 December).

DEFECTOR WIFE: I RETURN 'ON MY OWN WILL'

AU041538 Sofia BTA in English 0849 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Sofia, 4 Dec (BTA) -- "I returned to Bulgaria on my own will -- my own and that of my son", reaffirmed Ms Pavlina Svrudleva, in a special telecast last night. Last month Ms Svrudleva returned to here with her 13-year-old son after some 13 years of coercive emigration in the West.

As it is well known, this decision made and carried through voluntarily by the wife of the traitor Stefan Svrudlev excited fresh anti-Bulgarian speculations in the West. Certain ideological centres and mass media hastened to spread the false version that Ms Svrudleva and her son were allegedly kidnapped by the Bulgarian special services.

Mr Pavlina Svrudleva underlined again that years ago she deserted Bulgaria under the pressure of her husband. He even threatened her with death in case she did not follow him. "Already from the second evening after our desertion I wanted to return, but found no reciprocation and had to stay and follow him," said she.

Asked if she has proofs to confirm that she returned to Bulgaria on her own will, Mr Svrudleva said that throughout these 13 years she never stopped thinking how and when she could return to her homeland. She pointed out as arguments in support of the voluntary nature of her step the fact that at leaving Munich she took with herself all her documents and these of her son -- diplomas, birth certificates, her Bulgarian passport. She never tried to obtain foreign citizenship, too. She also traveled light, with a few personal belongings, in order not to arouse her husband's suspicion of the real aim of her trip to Vienna, where her mother met her.

"I think these facts weighty enough for anyone to believe in my voluntary return," said Ms Pavlina Svrudleva.

During the telecast she rejected the statements made by Stefan Svrudleva in his interviews for different Western newspapers and magazines and for the Munich television in connection with the "Antonov case".

To the question of the TV journalist what were the motives that made Stefan Svrudlev vilify the wrongly detained Bulgarian citizen, Ms Pavlina Svrudleva repeated the expanation her husband gave when she asked him a similar question: "I wasn't certain myself in what I was saying, but there are some people in Bulgaria whom I would love to drive mad", said he.

Ms Pavlina Svrudleva also said that she witnessed a telephone conversation of her husband with a friend of his, who also participated in the above-mentioned interviews, which made it clear that both had drawn fees for these interviews.

Among the reasons which led her to decide to go back to Bulgaria Ms Svrudleva pointed out the difficulties of emigrant's life in the West and, above all, the wish of her son to live in his motherland.

U.S. JOINS ISRAEL IN ATTACKS ON SYRIAN FORCES

LD041824 Prague CTK in English 1617 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Beirut (CETEKA correspondent) [no dateline as received] -- For the first time since the U.S. military involvement in Lebanon, U.S. aircraft bombed today the positions of the Syrian units of the Arab peace keeping forces in the northern section of the Ash-Shuf Mountains, some 25 km east of Beirut.

Syrian anti-aircraft defence shot down two of the U.S. bombers -- the A-6 "Intruder" and the A-7 "Corsair." According to reports of the Lebanese Army, one of the planes fell near Juniyeh, some 15 km north of the capital, the other crashed in areas controlled by the Syrian units. The attacker aircraft took off from the aircraft carriers "Eisenhower" and "Independence" operating off the Lebanese coast.

Today's attack further increased the tension in Lebanon. It was the first time that the U.S. has actively joined Israel in the escalation of the military actions against Syria taken under the pretext of "struggle against terrorism." The real reason for these attacks, for which the U.S. has so far only been giving its consent, is to weaken and frighten the progressive forces in this part of the Middle East.

On Saturday, Israeli aircraft bombed regions 20 km from Beirut where part of the Syrian units is stationed. This, together with today's U.S. attack, is regarded in the Lebanese capital as the first concrete manifestation of the strengthened U.S.-Israeli military alliance agreed by Premier Yitzhak Shamir and Ronald Reagan in the White House this week. A Pentagon spokesman today admitted that a go-ahead for the bombing was given personally by the U.S. President.

The Pentagon's official explanation was stunning by its cynicism and lapse of logic: the attack was allegedly in retaliation for an action by Syrian units of the Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon which opened warning fire on Saturday on U.S. aircraft which spied over their positions. The fire allegedly seriously and intentionally threatened the peace mission of the multinational forces in Lebanon, in which the U.S. 6th Fleet and the U.S. Marines are the main force.

The Pentagon's version confirms the present tactics of the White House and Tel Aviv in Lebanon. Under this tactic of a "strong hand", they blamed Syria for causing tension although its forces, contrary to the Israeli occupation troops, was sent to Lebanon with a security mission at the request of the government in Beirut.

CHNOUPEK TALKS WITH ITALIAN COUNTERPART REPORTED

LD030011 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is continuing his official visit to Italy, has held talks with Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti in Rome. They exchanged views on the development of the relationship between the two countries, assessed the international situation, and explained the standpoints of their countries on key international questions. Chnoupek confirmed that Czechoslovakia has an interest in the development of cooperation between states with different social systems on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

At the same time, he emphasized that the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe will have results that will adversely affect international relations.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Giulio Andreotti expressed their desire to broaden mutually beneficial contacts in the sphere of economic and scientific and technical trade. After the talks, Chnoupek visited the national monument to the victims of fascism in Fosse Ardeatine, where he laid a wreath and bowed to the memory of Italian patriots who were tortured to death by German fascists.

Meets Pertini, John-Paul II

LD030024 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is on an official visit in Italy, was received today by Italian President Alessandro Pertini. In their talks they concerned themselves with bilateral relations between Czechoslovakia and Italy and key questions of international policy.

This morning Bohuslav Chnoupek had talks with Vatican State Secretary Agostino Cassaroli and was then received by the pope, John-Paul II. Both sides emphasized the necessity of averting nuclear war, preserving world peace, and reviving the process of easing international tensions. They expressed their view that it is necessary to contribute as much as possible to the fulfillment of these most important current tasks.

Returns 3 Dec

LD032302 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek returned to Prague tonight following his official visit to Italy. The visit took place at the invitation of Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti.

INDRA CRITICIZES MISSILE DEPLOYMENT DECISION

LD032245 Prague CTK in English 1321 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Prague [Dateline as received] -- "We shall not let up in our construction effort and at the same time will strengthen our defence, including intensive defence-oriented education in which SVAZARM (the Union for Cooperation With the Army) will take a great part after its congress," Alois Indra stated at the 7th Congress of SVAZARM Saturday.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and chairman of the Federal Assembly stressed that in the present tense international political situation, preparation for defence of the country is an especially important task. "Responsibility for the unprecedented worsening of international relations rests with the imperialists, primarily the present U.S. Administration and its NATO allies who subordinate to its dictate," Alois Indra stated. He recalled in this context the West's crusade against communism, the Western doctrine about the possibility of a "limited nuclear war" and "victory" in a total nuclear war, and the U.S. aggression in Grenada.

The U.S. and its NATO allies are trying to reverse the achieved strategic balance between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and are to blame that mankind is threatened by nuclear war. This is greatly due to the decision to deploy more U.S. medium-range missiles with nuclear warheads in some West European countries, Alois Indra, who is heading the Communist Party National Front and government delegation to the SVAZARM Congress, said.

"The siting of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe is raw fact. The U.S. has ruthlessly enforced its original aim," Alois Indra added. "The Czechoslovak party and state leadership must also draw conclusions from this for strengthening its own defence and the defence of the alliance. However, we are still of the opinion that the struggle to preserve peace and thwart the aggressive plans of U.S. imperialism must be intensified and we shall actively help it. We still favor political talks and equal and mutually advantageous forms of cooperation between states having different social systems. But this dialogue will be taking place in much more complex conditions, whose originators sit in the White House, the Pentagon and the NATO staffs.

"Our nations have their own experience that making concessions to the aggressor only increases his greed," Alois Indra said. The Munich dictate "resulted from the policy of concessions to the aggressive Nazi demands, a policy which sacrificed Czechoslovakia to Hitler and was a major cause of the so far most horrible war in human history. In this, history will not repeat itself. The Soviet Union has warned in time it will not permit disruption of the achieved military balance and will take necessary measures in its defence and the defence of its allies. All reasonably-minded people understand this course as a compelled inevitability."

Alois Indra recalled the large number of Soviet peace initiatives which remain unanswered by the West. He stressed Czechoslovakia's support for these initiatives and at the same time Czechoslovakia's coordinated action with its Warsaw Pact allies at international forums.

"In SVAZARM, too, it is a most important task to inculcate it in its members that alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union is today and for all times our support, that it is the corner-stone of our home and foreign policy, that it is in the innermost interest of our nations to fulfill the spirit and letter of our treaty of alliance at home, as well as at international forums, daily," Alois Indra pointed out.

Public Support Cited

AU021300 [Editorial Report] On 30 November 1983 the two CSSR party dailies, Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak, and on 29 November the agricultural daily, Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech, carry material to illustrate CSSR citizens' support for the accord on missile deployment preparations on CSSR territory that was concluded between the CSSR and USSR.

The 800-word roundup of citizens' statements carried by RUDE PRAVO on pages 2 and 3 is entitled "In the Name of Life," and includes opinions of four people, who expressed them "at the request of RUDE PRAVO."

Karel Michalski, Federal Assembly deputy and deputy director of the Czechoslovak Army mine in Karvina, considers Yuriy Andropov's latest declaration a "cogent reply to the U.S. and NATO countries' extortion and to their warmongering aspirations." He believes that the current, beginning deployment of U.S. "offensive missiles, which are aimed against the socialist countries," must "naturally be followed by our own steps in self-defense, by effective measures for protecting the socialist community." The Soviets "have quite rightly interrupted the Geneva negotiations with those who are not serious about the cause of peace," Michalski is further quoted as saying, "and we are fully in favor of taking inevitable measures for ensuring our security. At the same time, we trust that the socialist countries' constructive peace policy will win over the 'crusade' against socialism; and that peace, international detente, and understanding between the peoples will win."

A woman member of the Czechoslovak Red Cross is quoted as saying that "it is understandable that every prudent person and patriot must not only agree with the speedier preparations for deploying the complex of operational-tactical missiles on our territory, but must also support the Soviet Union's decision to break off the Geneva talks. It is senseless to negotiate with hypocrites who claim that they want to reach an agreement, while simultaneously continuing the missile deployment."

A sculptor is cited as regarding Andropov's declaration as "an effective concrete step against threats from the West", and a woman textile worker is said to believe that "under the present circumstances, there is nothing to negotiate about. We do not want war: that is why we fully back Yuriy Andropov's declaration. These days the guarantee of peace lies in the balance of forces, and if someone wants to disrupt it in his own favor, then he must count on encountering decisive countermeasures."

PRAVDA carries on its page 6 a 3,200-word report by Rudolf Nittmann, entitled "An Important State Matter." It deals with a roundtable discussion "on the vital issues of today" with three Federal Assembly deputies, who describe their life and work, with particular emphasis on contacts with the citizens. The deputies -- Zdenek Kovac, Maria Humajova, and Vladimir Bacik -- elaborate on the CSSR population's current absorbing interest in international issues and note that the citizens "understand that something must also be done for peace; that one must work better; and that our own defense measures are inevitable against the threat of American missiles" (Humajova). They underscore that "it is really most important to go more frequently among the citizens and to talk to them about what should be done in such an international situation as the one that is emerging because of the deployment of American missiles -- to talk about the vitally important nature of our response to this step and about the need to strengthen our economy" (Bacik). It is also noted that "people frequently ask whether we are sufficiently strong to be able to take appropriate countermeasures against what is being planned against us, whether we will be capable of warding off the super-modern nuclear weapons. I can tell them," Kovac is quoted as saying, "that our military means have adequate standards to enable us to defend well, and reliably, all that we have built in the years of socialist construction."

In summing up, Nitmann states: "When I was thanking my partners in the discussion, I reminded them of the purpose of countermeasures as described by Yuriy Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet Presidium, or by other Soviet representatives, especially by Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko: namely, that the Soviet Union will take only those steps dictated by the extent of the NATO's armament actions; that these USSR measures will paralyze the impact of American missiles deployed in Western Europe and targeted at the USSR and other socialist countries; and that these USSR measures will create the same threat for the territory of the United States itself. The Soviet Union is not concerned with military supremacy over the United States, it is concerned with preserving the equilibrium that was, and is a guarantee that the war incendiaries will not dare launch the missiles and enact a war conflagration."

The 150-word Prague-dated CTK report carried by ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY on page 1 is entitled "Thousands of Resolutions From Our Citizens, Addressed to the Czechoslovak Peace Committee" and state: "Already more than 16,000 resolutions have been addressed to date to the Czechoslovak Peace Committee by individuals, working collectives, and students from all over our fatherland; they unambiguously condemn the deployment of new American intermediate-range missiles in the countries of Western Europe.

The resolutions have been signed by almost 2.5 million citizens, who simultaneously identify themselves with the accord that was concluded between the CSSR Government and the USSR Council of Ministers, and which is aimed at the defense capability of the countries of the socialist community." The report then quotes a woman worker's letter, criticizing the U.S. missile deployment threat.

NUCLEAR ENERGY COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH USSR

LD030022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation returned from Moscow today. It has been taking part in the sixth session of representatives of the Governments of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Soviet Union, working for the realization of the program of cooperation between the two countries in the development of nuclear energy in Czechoslovakia up to the year 1990. Ladislav Gerle, federal deputy premier who led the Czechoslovak delegation, stated before his departure that almost all areas of questions and problems connected with the realization of this nuclear program were discussed at the session. He said that most importantly the final details of cooperation concerning the power-block V2 in Jaslovske Bohunice before it is made operational and the construction of the second block in the Bohunice power station, and the first and second blocks in Dukovany were discussed. Ladislav Gerle announced that the Moscow talks were successful and emphasized that the session's program had been complet[illegible]. A protocol on the results of the talks was signed in which both sides positively ev[illegible]e the fulfilling of the CSSR-USSR cooperation program in the development of Czech[illegible]ak nuclear energy up to the year 1990.

Trade Protocol Signed

LD030044 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] A protocol on the exchange of goods between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union for 1984 was signed in Moscow today. Our reporter Stefan Simak spoke to Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban about its contents:

[Begin recording] [Simak] The trade exchange between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union increases from year to year. Comrade minister, how large will it be next year, and what is the basis of this new agreement?

[Urban] The trade exchange between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union next year will reach amounts greater than R12 billion. The Soviet Union, furthermore, fully guarantees us in the next year practically all the basic raw materials for the needs of our industry. Naturally, Czechoslovakia pays for these raw materials. It pays for them mainly by supplying machinery, which constitutes roughly 70 percent of our payment, and the rest mainly through supplies of consumer goods.

[Simak] In the penultimate year of the 5-year plan, we shall therefore exchange with our biggest trade partner about 12 percent more goods than this year. Comrade minister, which areas of cooperation does this increase concern?

[Urban] A few years ago the Soviet Union decided to modernize and reconstruct some factories of the consumer and food industry in particular. We took advantage of these possibilities, and we will be fitting certain factories with our machinery and equipment. These include the leather processing works in Yerevan, shoe manufacturing works, some textile works, five factories for the production of dried milk, some breweries, and so on.

And this is in fact the biggest increase that we are aiming for in trade exchange next year. On the other hand, we have ordered a greater amount from the Soviet Union, of certain products, mainly consumer goods -- to be specific, I would say for example color and portable black and white televisions, and sewing machines. I would like to answer the questions of our motorists by saying that we have agreed on the delivery of 5,000 of the latest type of Zhiguli [automobiles] and so on.

COLOTKA RETURNS FROM VISIT TO FRG 3 DEC

LD031656 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Peter Colotka, deputy premier of the Federal Government and premier of the Slovak Government, today ended his several days' visit to the FRG and returned from Bremen. He was seen off at the airport by representatives of the Bremen regional government, headed by Premier Hans Koschnick.

REPORT ON PRESIDIUM MEMBERS CC PLENUM ADDRESSES

AU021321 [Editoral Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 26 and 28 November devotes its inside pages to the discussions at the 23-24 November Prague session of the CPCZ Central Committee. It carries accounts, totalling 28,000 words, of the speeches by all 17 participants in the plenum discussion. Aside from representatives of regional and enterprise party organizations and Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, the speakers include three members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium -- Josef Korcak (1,700 words), Peter Colotka (2,100 words), and Antonin Kapek (1,800 words). These three speeches appear on pages 2, 3, and 4, respectively, of the 26 November issue.

Josef Korcak Speech

Korcak, who speaks in his capacity as premier of the Czech Socialist Republic, first reviews the "positive tendencies" in the development of Czech industry and agriculture this year. He adds, however, that next to the current tasks of the plan, the Czech Government must also pay attention to the problems that "could make our life difficult in the years to come." According to Korcak, the "main long-term problems" facing the Czech Socialist Republic are the "backwardness of basic assets in most branches," the "low efficiency of exports," and the "deterioriation of the environment."

Discussing the Czech industry's export problems and its obsolete production base, Korcak says: "The largest contribution to the creation of national income in the Czech Socialist Republic is made by industrial production. The export tasks of the consumer goods industry keep increasing from year to year although it is not meant to be an export branch, and was not built as such. I am not discussing these issues for the first time, and their solution is very urgent.

We know that there are no easy remedies. However, we must find solutions and be clear about prospective developments while preparing the Eighth 5-Year Plan and the long-term concept. We do not want to become reconciled to the low efficiency of exports, and we have not used all our untapped potentials in this area. The basic reason for this situation is the backwardness of production assets. The degree of wear-and-tear of basic assets in the consumer goods industry has reached 62 percent, and in important export branches such as the knitwear and textile industry it amounts to as much as 64 percent. At the same time we must remember that the funds needed for the maintenance and repairs of machinery and equipment in the consumer goods industry exceed their purchase value more than twofold.

"The food industry is in a similar situation. Our harvest of grain, vegetables, and fruit is good and we are also able to increase production of livestock produce, but the losses are high due to insufficient processing and storage. We do not deny that our own shortcomings, e.g. in organization, also play a role. But the decisive prerequisite for changing the current state of affairs is to have sufficient processing capacities. This bad situation has for a long time been the subject of justified criticism."

Turning to the problems of the Czech construction industry, Korcak says that "its structure does not correspond to the demands placed on it" and warns that it will not be able to meet the requirements "unless it is reinforced by additional young workers and modern technology." He expresses the hope that, in detailing their plans, "the federal engineering sectors will take the needs of our builders into consideration."

Discussing the problem of environmental protection, Korcak then says: "The time is gone when it was possible, in the interest of rapid economic development, to delay the restoration of the ecological balance and to tolerate parochial, purely economic viewpoints. The eighties are a period of acute and complicated environmental problems. The scope and weighty nature of their repercussions must not be ignored. Here, too, we can solve the problems only gradually, in proportion to the growth of resources. We have dealt with this problem in the government and have ordered that proposals for a solution be worked out. It will not be easy, but we have to find solutions.

"Aside from the problem of forests, there is the problem of our water economy. The two problems are closely interconnected. In contrast to the effects of air pollutants, the technology is known and well-tested. The protection of waterways is governed by rigid regulations and every exemption is discussed by the government. In the past we met some such applications, but not everyone has realized as yet that a temporary exemption must not become the rule. That is why this year we have turned down applications for an additional 1,222 exemptions from the ban on emptying sewage into waters polluted beyond the admissible limit. We believe that since it is within the powers of enterprises and organizations to build all kinds of costly establishments, they should also be able to ensure clean water."

In the subsequent part of his speech, Korcak discusses the problems of management. He criticizes the "overcautious and speculative attitude" of "quite enough" individuals, enterprises, and sectors in adopting and detailing the plan as well as the fact that "sometimes they meet the indices and get bonuses, but do so at the expense of losses for the society." He deplores that "we do not yet know how to correctly differentiate between good and bad enterprises" and that "it has not yet become the rule that the best enterprises receive energetic support." Speaking about enforcing frugality in the economy, the Czech premier then notes: "So far we have been more successful in saving energy and materials than in increasing labor output. This is linked with the inadequate orientation of economic incentives. The measures that have been taken in regulating the wage fund have still not had any significant impact on reducing manpower, improving the use of basic assets, or reducing inventories. The inadequate economic and political pressure on manpower savings, on using human labor in an economical way, increases production costs and weakens discipline."

In conclusion, Korcak discusses the activity of national committees and, in this connection, the development of paid services. He says: "Since the Sixth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum over 500 new workshops have been set up in the local economy and in production cooperatives, more than 1,000 activities have been newly introduced or expanded, and some 600 individuals have obtained permits to work on their own.

This is not a large figure. Moreover, there exist great local differences, and this sphere is being underestimated. Changes are gradually being implemented in management and in the planning and fiscal spheres; however, problems remain. They concern the shortage of young people for services most in demand, the evenness of material and technical supplies, the obsolete equipment of workshops, and so forth. However, this can on no account be a reason, let alone serve as a justification, for the slow development of this sensitive sector."

Peter Colotka Speech

Peter Colotka, speaking in his capacity as premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic, also first reviews the economic development of Slovakia this year. While he notes that "positive tendencies" prevail, he also cautions that "this cannot obliterate our shortcomings, weak spots, and pending problems, of which we undoubtedly have more than enough." Describing these problems and shortcomings, Colotka says: "The results in the growth of industrial production could have been even better had all new capacities been put into use within the guidelines, had the production start-up been successfully mastered everywhere, and had all these capacities achieved the projected parameters. The biggest problems in this respect -- as the report that was delivered by Comrade Potac pointed out -- are in the pulp and woodworking industries. Nor can we be satisfied with the building progress of some capacities in the food industry and some other branches. We also have quite a lot of enterprises whose technical standard and quality of production lag behind the growth and the requirements of the domestic and foreign markets and which therefore sell their production under economically disadvantageous conditions. Another shortage that depreciates the final effect are the persisting high losses occurring in harvesting, handling, and storing some agricultural crops. This is undoubtedly connected with work and technological discipline but it is also a consequence of being inadequately equipped with machinery and storage facilities."

Colotka goes on to discuss the preparation of the plan for 1984. He notes that while national income statewide should grow by 2.9 percent, in the Slovak Socialist Republic alone it should increase by 4.2 percent. Slovakia will thus account for more than 40 percent of the increment of national income in 1984. Colotka views this as proof of the "growing performance of the Slovak economy" and of the "returnability of the resources invested in it."

Speaking about the tasks of the agricultural sector, Colotka mentions that, in view of this year's drought, which affected the harvest of corn, sugar beets, and bulk fodder, Slovak farmers will have to reduce the number of pigs by 80,000. This is in the interest of observing a "balance between fodder resources and fodder needs." Cattle herds, on the other hand, should be increased.

In the concluding part of his speech, Colotka discusses the international situation. He says: "We know that the aggressive course of imperialism is manifested not only in ideological subversion, in stepped-up anticommunist agitation. The efforts to destablize individual socialist countries and the attempts to grossly interfere in their internal affairs are also reflected in the economic sphere, in the strangulation of trade relations and rampant discrimination. This undoubtedly exerts an influence on our economic and social development. Moreover, as follows from the report that was delivered by Comrade Bilak, we are now threatened by the actual deployment of American nuclear weapons in our immediate vicinity. The disregard for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states and the imperialist endeavor to upset the existing balance of forces substantially increase the danger of confrontation. Given this situation, it was not, and is not, possible to proceed in any other way than our party and state leadership did when -- in keeping with the agreement between the Governments of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia -- it decided, as did our socialist neighbor, the GDR, to prepare the deployment of operational-tactical missile complexes.

We must see to it that all our citizens grasp the correctness of this measure imposed upon us. But what matters is not only that people understand and give verbal support to this measure as an essential prerequisite for our life in peace. It is necessary that all of us, everyone at his own place of work, draw conclusions for our own work. This should be manifested everywhere in a responsible fulfillment of duties; in the fulfillment of production tasks, in terms of both quality and efficiency; in the reinforcement of thrift, order, and discipline; and in a more profound Czechoslovak patriotism and socialist internationalism, in a more profound socialist conviction."

Antonin Kapek Speech

Antonin Kapek, leading secretary of the CPCZ City Committee in Prague, deals in his statement with some economic problems. He first touches on the inadequate export performance of the Czechoslovak economy. He notes that, in the last few years, the Czechoslovak economy has been far less successful in increasing its export capability than in coming to terms with limited energy imports and material imputs and attributes this failure to the "inadequate pressure" on the enterprises sphere and state administration.

Next, Kpaek stresses the importance of collecting and recycling secondary raw materials. He calls for a "set of measures to prevent secondary raw materials from winding up at dumps and to encourage their complete processing and return to the production process." In this connection, he recommends that "we should emulate the example of our comrades from the GDR," where the collection separation, and recycling of waste materials are said to be very well organized.

Speaking about the need to raise labor productivity, Kapek then deplores the "insufficient interest in using robots" on the part of Czechoslovak enterprises. He says: "No reason given can hold water politically. In justifying its insufficient interest in robots, the economic sphere of enterprises agrues that they, as the potential users, lack the necessary prerequisites. If this is so, the responsible workers must tell us who is to blame for this lack of preparedness. After all, the production and use of 4,000 robots and robot manipulators are written down in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. In approving the 5-year plan, we all thought that this was not enough and that it should be possible to markedly exceed that target. But the opposite is true. There is a danger that we will not fulfill even the original target, without which it is impossible to raise the productivity of social labor."

Kapek goes on to discuss the situation on the domestic market. He notes that supplies have been "stabilized" and points to the "positive impact of the stability on the domestic market on the political situation in the country and on the activity of the working people in ensuring and fulfilling our plans of economic development." However, he also notes that some products are still in short supply while other goods "keep amassing in warehouses." As a remedy, Kapek proposes "comprehensive and effective pressures for improving the activity of trade organizations." But he also blames enterprises for not responding to the known shortages on the domestic market and the producers of production assets for failing to earmark 1 percent of their production for domestic market, as directed.

In conclusion, Kapek discusses the need to bring about a change in investment policy in favor of smaller, financially and materially less intensive investments with fast return on capital. Speaking about investment policy, he also says: "In the organizational structure of our production-technological base, we should be giving more support to small and medium-size socialist enterprises. Everywhere in the state, these enterprises play an important role in investment processes, in verifying the results of science and technology in practice as well as in creatively disturbing the comfrot of a large producers.

Thereby, they open the path to introducing innovations. I do not want to be misunderstood. We cannot do without large investments, of course. But they have to be soctally jusitified and essential, such as the progdram of building nuclear power stations, which solves the fuel-power balance and improves the atmosphere, or the construction of the Prague subway. I am thus out to deny the importance of some large investments; I want to say something quite different. In the period of extensive economic development we got used to solving all kinds of problems by means of large, expensive investments with slow return on capital. Hand in hand with these large investments often went all kinds of things, wise and unwise, and no one thought twice befor speinding a crown. In the future, we must not repeat this practice. The transition to intensive economic growth is linked with a modernization of the production equipment, with investments in machinery, rather than with building from scratch. This transition is linked with the construction, if necessary, of small and medium-size enterprises, rather than industrial giants. Large investments and large enterprises should henceforth be made and built only within the framework of CEMA integration processes."

HUSAK, PARTY OFFICIALS ATTEND CAPKA FUNERAL

LD021619 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Excerpt] The funeral of Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy of the Chamber of People of the Federal Assembly, was held in the crematorium in Strasnice, Prague, today. Miroslav Capka died at the age of 58 after a serious illness.

Together with the family of the deceased, the following were present at the funeral: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the Republic; Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Vasil Bilak, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak and Jozef Lenart; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Marie Kabrhelova; and other guests.

NATION-WIDE HARVEST, PROCUREMENT DATA REPORTED

AU011001 [Editorial Report] Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech and Bratislava RONICKE NOVINY in Slovak, both on 23 November, carry reports devoted to this fall's harvest. ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY carries on page 1 a 700-word report signed "HA" on a session of the harvest commission" attached to the Czech Ministry of Agrfculture, held in Prague on 22 November. The session, presided over by Depty Minister J. Stengl, assessed in detail this year's production and procurement of plant products.

The report ways that it is expected that the plan of gross agricultural production in the Czech Lands will be fulfilled by 102.3 percent this year. While the gross animal production will "probably" be fulfilled by 1-6.5 percent, plant production will be fulfilled by only 96.7 percent. Even though the grain and winter rape harvests were described as "record" and early potatoes and fruit also "were not disappointing," it was not enough to make up for the "lower production" of hops, flax, other types of potatoes, sugar beet, fodder, and vegetables.

The total grain production in the Czech Lands was 7,308,000 metric tons, and the achieved yield of 4.33 metric tons per hectare constitutes a "grain record in the history of socialist agriculture." Thus far, 86.5 percent of the planned quantity of wheat for human consumption has been procured, which is marked by a high content -- on the average 26.5 percent -- of gluten.

To fully satisfy the need of the food industry, it will be necessary to procure an additional 270,000 tons of malt barley. Its quality, however, "does not fully meet the expectations of processors." Thus far, only 19,000 metric tons of malt barley rated as first class quality have been procured.

Sugar beets, according to preliminary estimates, have an average sugar content of 15.38 percent. Its average per-hectare yield was 28.9 metric tons.

Winter wheat and other types of winter grain were sown this fall on an area 50,000 hectares more than the plan envisaged, the report says.

ROLNICKE NOVINY on pages 1 and 2 carries a 1,400-word article by Engineer Vendelin Peter, director of a department of the Slovak Ministry of Agriculture, entitled "Nearly Finished," devoted to this year's harvest in Slovakia.

Peter says that a total of 3,098,000 metric tons of grain were harvested in Slovakia, which is a very good result, but the crop of corn fell 200,000 metric tons short of the planned target. The per-hectare yield here was "only" 4.45 metric tons. When one adds the quantity of the harvested densely sown grain and the corn, the total is 3.729,000 metric tons -- or 98 percent of the 1983 planned task.

Due to the vagaries of weather, the potato crop also fell 204,000 metric tons short of the planned target, "but the needs of consumers will be fully ensured, as well as the spring planting."

With sugar beets, the shortfall is about 440,000 metric tons, but this is partyl made up for by a 2 percent higher sugar content compared to 1983. The sugar production will be "average and sufficient for our needs."

The production of oil-yielding plants "is the highest in history; we procured almost 105,000 metric tons." A total of 37.600 metric tons of sunflower seeds were procured, thus fulfilling the plan by 107.8 percent.

The procurement of grapes was fulfilled by 126 percent; the wine will be good, Peter says.

SHORTAGE OF AVAILABLE DRINKING WATER REPORTED

AU021740 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Nov 83 p 2

[Interview given by Engineer Eugen Rehor, head of the Technial-Operational Department of the Czech Ministry of Forestry and Water Economy, to Milan Pavlik: "Three Questions About Drinking Water; Wells Warn" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Pavlik] What is the current situation as regards supplies of drinking water?

[Rehor] The current state of supplies of drinking water in the CSSR has been affected by the long drought, which has lasted practically since the beginning of June. The lack of rain -- we are about one-third down from the long-term average, and in some areas of the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR] almost a half down -- has caused a considerable drop in the levels of rivers, streams, and underground water supplies. Although the recent rains have been welcome, they cannot influence to any great degree the drinking water situation.

This is a serious situation when we realize that at present more than 76 percent of the population of the CSR is supplied from public water mains.

[Pavlik] Have any measures been adopted to conserve drinking water?

[Rehor] In the first stage, the water economy agencies and organizations tried not to restrict the delivery of water, particularly to the population at large. But the constantly diminishing volume of water in the reservoirs and the decreasing yields of the underground water resources have forced the promulgation of further regulatory stipulations. They concern, for example, industrial users, for whom water deliveries have been reduced; also, the deliveries of hot water have been restricted, and it has been forbidden to water gardens, wash cars, and so forth.

The entire Moravian and East Bohemian Region has been the hardest hit in the CSR. The water economy agencies and national committee councils in these regions have had to order the regulation of water supplies in more than 500 towns and villages. The water levels in some water mains and in a number of home wells have dropped so low that water has to be brought in. Almost 200 villages in the CSR are involved.

BRIEFS

STROUGAL RECEIVES GDR OFFICIAL -- Lubomir Strougal, federal prime minister, received in Prague today Albert Stief, minister-chairman of the Committee of Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate of the GDR. They discussed specific questions and tasks on developing the national economy in both countries. They also discussed ideas aimed at intensifying cooperation in the economic field. In this connection, they stressed the important position of people's control in the system of state bodies and its mission in protecting socialist economy. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 29 Nov 83 LD]

CULTURE GROUP IN ROMANIA -- Petru Enache, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, today received in Bucharest a delegation from the CPCZ Central Committee Cultural Department, which was in Romania on a working visit. They discussed current questions of Czechoslovak-Romanian cooperation, and experiences from party work in the sphere of culture. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 26 Nov 83 LD]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY HUNGARY'S KADAR

Kadar Awards Honecker

AU021625 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Dec 83 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, on awarding the Diamond-Studded Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic to Erich Honecker at Niederschoenhausen Castle on 30 November]

[Text] Very distinguished Comrade Honecker,

Dear comrades, the Hungarian people know and highly appreciate the excellent results that the GDR people have achieved under SED leadership in building the socialist society thus far. The founding and development of the first German worker-peasant state on the soil where Marx and Engels were born is regarded as an eminently important factor in post-war history. The GDR, treading the path of socialism at the juncture of the two world systems, is playing an important role in the struggle for preserving peace and security, for the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Dear Comrade Erich Honecker, these results, the development of the GDR and its internationalist activity, based on principled foundations, is most closely linked with you, who at the head of the SED Central Committee and in a high state function does not spare his strength. It is in your person that we are paying tribute to the loyal son of the workers class, the courageous antifascist, the consistent struggler for the implementation of communist ideas, who has always served with great dedication his people and party and the international cause of socialism. We highly appreciate your steadfast activity for the strengthening and cohesion of our socialist community and for consolidating the unity of the international communist and workers' movement.

In the present tense international situation the initiatives that you have also personally undertaken in keeping with the efforts of our socialist community for the defense of peace and for the security of our continent and of the entire world, for safeguarding the gains of detente, are particularly important. We also honor you as a genuine friend of our party and people who has made and is still significantly contributing to the further development of cooperation between our two countries, which are building socialism, as well as to deepening the friendship between our two peoples. Our meetings, including our talks in the morning, demonstrate that the relations between our two parties, countries, and peoples are marked by internationalist fraternal friendship, by a cooperation which is developing continuously and fruitfully. It is our conviction that the further development of our traditionally good relations equally well serves the interests of our two peoples and the strengthening of the unity of the socialist community and the universal cause of peace.

Dear comrades, dear friends, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has awarded the "Diamond-Studded Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic" to Comrade Erich Honecker on the occasion of his 70th birthday in recognition of his outstanding merits on behalf of the flourishing of the first German worker-peasant state, of his successful internationalist activity in the international communist and workers movement and in the socialist community of states, as well as for his outstanding merits in deepening the relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the GDR.

Dear Comrade Honecker, It is an honor for me to be in a position to present this award to you, whom I have known and respected for many years and with whom I am also linked by joint work for common goals.

On behalf of the Central Committee of our party, of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and of myself I congratulate you on this award. From the bottom of my heart I wish you much strength, good health, and further successful work for the prosperity of the socialist GDR and in the service of the common cause, of socialism and peace.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Cited

LD021536 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0226 GMT 2 Dec 83

["NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: There is No Alternative to the Policy of Peaceful Coexistence" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 2 Dec (ADN) -- Under the above heading NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes in its leading article today: "On Wednesday in Berlin Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar underlined their joint position that the strength of the Soviet Union and the states allied to it, the further strengthening of its defense capability and the preservation of military parity between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, constitute the basic precondition for safeguarding world peace. Their meeting, which proceeded in a traditional atmosphere of friendship and agreement, served to further deepen close cooperation between the SED and the MSZMP, between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic. Moreover, it was an important contribution to strengthening the unity and cooperation of the socialist community and the coordinated activity of the Warsaw Pact member-states in the international arena.

"This is especially important at present, when the international situation is burdened by great tensions as a result of the policy of confrontation of the extreme imperialist circles."

The article continues: "As stated in the communique on their meeting, Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar condemn as particularly dangerous attempts by the United States and NATO to gain, through the escalation of armaments, military supremacy over the Soviet Union and over the socialist states. The deployment of new U.S. nuclear medium-range missiles in West Europe threatens the peace and security of the continent. It strains relations between socialist and capitalist states and hinders efforts for arms limitation and disarmament.

"The meeting praised the Soviet Union's consistent peace policy, which is aimed at preventing further stockpiling of weapons of destruction. At the same time it condemned the United States' attitude that has prevented an agreement at the Geneva negotiations. It pointed out the responsibility carried by the governments of the FRG, Great Britain, and Italy through the stationing of U.S. first-strike weapons on their territory.

More than ever before, everything must now be done to avert the danger of nuclear war. The GDR and Hungary agree in the conviction that in East-West relations there is no sensible alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence, even in the changed conditions."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND continues that both countries will "utilize all the possibilities of international relations in order to make an active contribution to the implementation of the socialist community's peace policy. The constructive proposals submitted in the Prague Declaration and the Moscow Statement continue to be topical.

Above all what is at stake is the limitation and reduction of armed forces and armaments, particularly nuclear arms, on the basis of equality and equal security, a pledge by all nuclear powers such as the USSR not to be first to use nuclear weapons, the conclusion of a treaty on mutual nonuse of force, and the preservation of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO.

"Even under the present complex conditions, the statesmen stressed, there is a possibility of overcoming the dangerous trends in international relations, developing the balance of forces on a lower level of armament and regulating all contentious issues through negotiations. In their view this applies also the Middle East and Far East and to Central America."

HONECKER MEETS FDJ OFFICIALS, AWARDS KRENZ

Presents Award to Krenz

LD022147 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1641 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin 2 Dec (ADN) -- General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker on Friday awarded the Karl Marx Order to Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. The highest GDR award was made in recognition of his outstanding service for the communist education of the youth, the creative application of Marxism-Leninism, and in recognition of his many years' work as first secretary of the Central Council of the GDR Youth organization, the FDJ, for peace and international understanding.

Last week Krenz was elected secretary of the SED Central Committee. On Thursday the FDJ Central Council elected Second Secretary Ebergard Aurich as its new first secretary.

Presenting the order, Erich Honecker said: "Since the founding of the GDR the youth of the GDR has stood in the front rank with those who, through courage and drive, have brought about the socialist refashioning of our lives." This will be the same in the future, because the young generation of the GDR and particularly the FDJ "will always be found in the front rank of those who support the revolutionary refashioning of our lives. Today this means the further creation and development of the socialist society of the GDR and the struggle for peace."

Praises Secretariat

LD022211 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1644 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Berlin 2 Dec (ADN) -- On Friday Erich Honecker praised the FDJ's achievements as an outstanding contribution in the GDR's peace struggle. The secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council received the members of the FDJ Central Council Secretariat for an exchange of views on the further implementation of the youth policy of the 10th SED Congress. The meeting focused on the initiatives of young people for the implementation of the decisions of the seventh Central Committee session and their contribution to the preparations for the GDR's 35th anniversary.

Honecker expressed the thanks of the party and state leadership to the youth organization and welcomed the continuation of its peace pledge. In the future too, a fundamental task of the FDJ will be to mobilize the entire younger generation to contribute to the further shaping of developed socialist society and the preservation of peace. The slogan of the peace pledge, "my deeds for our socialist fatherland," is the correct response to the demands of our time. Young people are right in demanding more insistently than ever: "create peace against NATO weapons."

One of the most important tasks of the FDJ will continue to be the firm alliance of the younger generation with the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the traditions of the revolutionary German working class movement, and the establishment and development of the first socialist German state, the GDR. By means of realistic ideological work the younger generation receives answers to all questions and becomes equipped to act always as socialist patriots and proletarian internationalists.

As demonstrated by the Sixth Festival of Friendship between the youth of the GDR and the Soviet Union in Moscow and Kiev and by the FDJ's peace rally in Potsdam, fraternal cooperation between the Leninist Komsomol and the other fraternal organizations is deepening. This, in the spirit of the Prague Declaration and the meeting of the leading representatives of the socialist countries, is an important contribution by the younger generation to the struggle for peace and disarmament.

Referring to the contribution of the younger generation to the implementation of the 1984 economic plan, Erich Honecker stressed tht the party anticipates that the younger generation will show militancy, creativeness, and initiative in the socialist competition in town and country. The yardstick for this was established by the "Congress of Working Youth in the GDR," held jointly by the FDJ and trade unions. It underlined that young people and scientific-technical progress go hand-in-hand.

Erich Honecker supports the FDJ in its efforts to increase its influence on all young people. He expressed the conviction that the National Youth Festival, which will take place Whitsun 1984, will help demonstrate the young people's allegiance to their socialist fatherland.

Erich Honecker contratulated Ebergard Aurich, who was elected first secretary of the FDJ Central Council of Thursday.

Erich Honecker also praised the fact that the FDJ always has been and is still a reliable comrade-in-arms against the danger of war. He recalled the 1950's and the activities against the remilitarization of the FRG, and the great movements against the threat and danger of war instigated by the most aggressive U.S. circles in the following decades.

The meeting of the SED Central Committee proved that it is especially now that the struggle for the preservation of peace must be conducted, Erich Honecker said. The FDJ's popular slogan, "Create peace against NATO weapons," therefore still applies.

Erich Honecker said that we have never had illusions about the class opponents' anti-human goals. Since the imperialists are adding a new twist to the arms spiral, we shall add further chapters to our peace struggle. Peace is always our ideal. We will fight for it, however complex the conditions are, he said.

Our countermeasures are a logical reaction to the imperialist policy of war. They serve to uphold the military balance and thus safeguard peace.

We are conducting our just struggle in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community, Erich Honecker said. Our historical optimism is rooted in this fact. However difficult the international situation is, world-weariness and defeat are no compass in the struggle against the policy of nuclear arms escalation pursued by U.S. imperialism. The Soviet peace initiatives, the USSR's proposal for the conclusion of a treaty on the renunciation of force, the proposals for arms limitation and disarmament are a good basis for the peace struggle. The socialist world, a strong Soviet Union, a stable workers' and peasants' state on German soil, here in the heart of Europe -- these are good preconditions to master the task.

The deep crisis in the capitalist system shows that imperialism does not and cannot give the younger generation a future.

On the contrary, it is becoming increasingly clear: Only socialism is in a position to solve the vital issues of the youth and provide a happy future for them. Youth itself is working on this in socialism.

Erich Honecker mentioned that in contrast to appearances in the Weimar period and other historical parallels, capitalism now no longer even has the means through arms escalation to reduce mass unemployment and, in particular, youth unemployment. It is rising incessantly.

It was correctly stated at the 11th parliament and the FDJ cultural conference that in the GDR, by contrast, the further extension of the socialist way of life for young people is gaining increasing importance. Thus the draft law on the 1984 economic plan indicates that even under complex conditions, leisure activities are being further improved for the working people and in particular for children and young people. He also pointed out that at present youth promotion schemes are being elaborated in the combines, enterprises and cooperatives, kreis, towns and communities.

Erich Honecker said that he is convinced that pride among young people for what has been attained will find expression in the unanimous endorsement of the people's candidates in the local elections on 6 May next year.

KESSLER ADDRESSES DEFENSE MINISTRY ON TASKS

AU021539 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday [30 November] the Collegium of the National Defense Ministry evaluated the seventh SED Central Committee session. The conference was chaired by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and national defense minister. Participating were members of the Secretariat of the Main Political Administration of the National People's Army [NVA] as well as generals, admirals, and officers of the NVA, the GDR Border Troops, and civil defense.

Proceeding from the direction-setting speech delivered by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, Colonel General Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the NVA's Main Political Administration, underscored that the seventh Central Committee session marks an important stage in the struggle for implementing the decisions of the 10th SED policy aimed at the people's well-being and at ensuring peace.

If it is important precisely in the present situation of class struggle to contribute -- through the GDR's political stability, its great economic potential, and through the steady continuation of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy -- to the preservation of peace, the people's soldiers regard it as their patriotic and internationalist duty to reliably protect this development by fulfilling their class assignment.

In full agreement with the most recent statement made by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Central Committee session has reaffirmed that the struggle for peace will be continued and that everything necessary will be done for the peoples to avert the danger of a nuclear war. In this context the speaker pointed out the growing responsibility of the socialist armed forces. The struggle for peace and securing the socialist gains requires that the members of the NVA and the Border Troops solve their tasks side by side with the comrades-in-arms to enable the GDR working people to fashion the developed socialist society according to plan and undisturbed.

It is important in the 35th year of the GDR's founding to everywhere develop pride in the socialist gains and to use this pride for a further upsurge of the mass initiative of the army members, Border Troops, and civilian employees to enhance the defense readiness of the German worker-peasant state. To act in the spirit of the seventh Central Committee session implies that each communist must regard the scrupulous solving of the military tasks as the most important party assignment in order to consistently safeguard the peaceful work of the working people and the GDR's sovereignty. As the past course of the party elections in the NVA has shown, the GDR Border Troops and those in civil defense, as well as party members, regard it as their foremost task to bring the party's power to bear ev even more judiciously and consistently as the decisive wellspring of all progress.

FDGB'S TISCH DISCUSSES TU RELATIONS WITH POLAND

AU301700 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Nov 83 p 6

[Interview given by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, to Rudolf Hoffman: "An Exchange of People and Experiences" -- date and place not given]

[Text] [Hoffman] During the recent visit to Poland by the GDR party-state delegation, Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, announced during a meeting with Polish miners that there would be closer cooperation between the trade unions of our countries, which would find expression in a broad exchange of visits by work forces in the GDR and Poland. Has your current visit to Poland also served to promote discussion on those topics?

[Tisch] Yes. We have propsed that about 40,000 people from factories go on exchange vacations next year and 10,000 more in 1985. Such a development of trade union exchanges amy also be continue in subsequent years.

In addition to this, we are allocating 3,500 places for Polish trade union vacationers out of FDGB vacation funds this year. If each tourist stays in our country 2 weeks, then it is easy to imagine how many extra Polish trade unionists may take advantage of this form of vacation in the GDR [sentence as published]

In addition, agreements will be signed whereby work places in the GDR will receive 30,000-40,000 Polish children in their own recreation centers in 1984 as part of the youth vacation exchange.

[Hoffman] Have other forms of cooperation also been discussed during talks with Polish trade unionists?

[Tisch] Yes. During a meeting with the Independent Trade Union of Power Workers, we decided on meetings with the participation of the leaderships of factory trade unions from both countries. These meetings will be an educational nature. GDR trade unionists will brief their Polish colleagues on their experiences in organizing and conducting socialist work competitions and will report on how our trade unionists are taking part in scientific and technical progress in their plants, the aim of which is to raise productivity and quality very quickly and achieve savings in materials consumption.

Our trade unionists will also share other experiences, including how to work out group work contracts by consultations between factory managements and trade unions.

The subject of future talks between our trade unionists could also be social matters, such as the activity of trade union housing commissions, aid for mothers after the birth of their first or second child, and so on.

We have stressed several times during our talks that we are not concerned with one side copying the methods worked out by the other side, because each country has its own development characteristics. What we are concerned with is that trade unionists should have the chance to acquaint themselves with the experience and achievements of the other side.

[Hoffman] What possibilities do you see in establishing and deepening cooperation at the factory and occupational trade union level?

[Tisch] The first possible examples of such cooperation already exist. Your press has reported on this during my visit. After having established wide contacts between factory trade unions, we are concerned with proceeding to the next stage -- in other words, contacts between occupational trade union leaderships and trade union federation leaderships of the two countries. Concrete plans for such cooperation are already being worked out. This is a very important matter.

[Hoffman] What impressions have you gained from your stay in Poland?

[Tisch] I am impressed by the renewal of the Polish trade union movement, which is following the right road. I share the view expressed many times by Polish trade unionists that the Polish workers class needs strong trade unions, which are capable of action and which, adopting a strong class position, will encourage the development and strengthening of socialism. It needs trade unions that, through their activity for the sake of the interests of the working masses, effectively support the activity of the party and government leadership in gradually solving the problems of daily life, which is still difficult.

All the talks I have had with Polish trade unionists have strengthened my conviction that the class adversary has wrong great damage to the Polish trade union movement in recent years. But he has not succeeded in one thing -- driving a wedge between us and weakening the fraternal and internationalist bonds between the workers classes of our countries. These bonds are still very strong. I am convinced that on this basis the workers classes of Poland and the GDR may build and develop good, neighborly and fraternal relations in the future as well.

83 POLITICAL PRISONERS REPORTEDLY RELEASED

LD041302 Hamburg DPA in German 1200 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Giessen, Bonn, 4 Dec (DPA) -- The GDR has permitted 83 prisoners to leave for the Federal Republic. A spokesman for the Intra-German Ministry confirmed in Bonn today information by the International Society for Human Rights (ISHR). The prisoners had arrived in Giessen (Hesse) on 1 December. No further details were revealed.

The ISHR had spoken of political prisoners from the Chemnitz penitentiary collecting point, where they had been taken from various GDR prisons. Among those released was Dr Friedrich-Wilhelm Koch from Ebersbach/Oberlausitz. The 51-year-old had spend his second term of imprisonment as a political prisoner at Bautzen penitentiary.

FRG CITIZEN DETAINED FOR 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIONS'

AU011021 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 24 November GDR security organs caught red-handed and detained FRG citizen Klaus Wachholz. By abusing the entry and vistors regulations Wachholz participated in subversive actions against the GDR. At his detainment evidence of a secret service character was secured. Preliminary proceedings were instituted, and an arrest warrant was issued.

WEEKLY CITED ON SUPPORT FOR SOVIET 'DEFENSE MEASURES'

LD021843 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest, December 2 (MTI) -- "The government and people of the Hungarian People's Republic are supporting the countries that, in view of the threatening NATO steps, are taking a resolute stand and are ready to act for peace," reads an editorial in the last issue of MAGYARORSZAG, a political weekly, commenting on the beginning of the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe and the counter measures of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty, forced by those steps.

"Budapest, too, considers the situation dangerous. The deployment of U.S. missiles increases the danger of military confrontation," points out the article. "The U.S. missiles deployment is severely impeding the international talks. The Geneva talks on Euro-missiles have broken off, and due to the sharpening of the situation in general, other forums of negotiation are also under strain. All this has an unfavourable impact on inter-state relations." Discussing who bears the responsibility for these alarming developments, the article describes it as a regrettable fact that "leading circles in the United States and NATO have repeatedly disregarded the proposals of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty member countries in which they urged agreement in accordance with the requirement of reciprocal security. Consequently, the above mentioned capitalist countries are responsible for the intensification of tension. The Hungarian Government has, therefore, concluded that, under the present conditions, the steps that the Soviet Government has made and is intending to make in order to guarantee its own and its allies' security and to protect peace, are well-founded and necessary for the maintenance of the military balance of power. As the November 24 statement of Yuriy Andropov dealt with these issues, it is obvious, that the Hungarian party, government and people, and the domestic public, agree with and is supporting the forced defensive measures of the Soviet Union."

"However, Budapest, too, is not finding the situation hopeless. First of all, because neither the general balance of power nor the military balance of power will change. The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty will restore the balance of power upset by the deployment of U.S. missiles. They will guarantee that weapons with adequate defence capability should face those of NATO, and that weapons of adequate quantity and quality should be deployed in those regions from where they will pose the same threat as that posed by the European-sited U.S. missiles to the Soviet Union and its allies. The counter-steps of the socialist countries will, therefore, remain strictly within the limits that are dictated by NATO countries' steps. "These military measures are necessary to avoid 'the solution' of problems in a military way, instead, through negotiations. Therefore, the position of the Soviet leaderhip can only be welcomed, in which they state that, if the United States and its allies show readiness to re-establish the pre-deployment situation, the Soviet Union is also ready to do so. Because, also viewed from Budapest, the most reasonable way is -- as it was stressed by the Hungarian Government's statement -- to continue to protect universal peace from the threatening dangers and making efforts to maintain the necessary dialogue."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VARKONYI'S MIDEAST TOUR

Departs Syria for Jordan

LD030330 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 2 Dec 82

[Text] Peter Varkonyi has had talks in Syria. The foreign minister of our country and his host, Khaddam have concluded that the Middle East intervention of the imperialist forces threatens the security of the peoples of the region and the peace of the whole world. Peter Varkonyi has left Syria for Jordan.

Arrives in Jordan

LD040152 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] The Hungarian minister of foreign affairs is holding talks in Jordan. Dr Peter Varkonyi, who is on a Middle East tour, has arrived in Jordan from Syria. In Damascus, he conducted discussions with Khaddam, Syrian minister of foreign affairs. They established at the meeting that the relations of the two countries have developed favorably in every sphere since the visit to Hungary of President al-Asad. The foreign ministers decided on concrete measures for the further broadening of cooperation.

Holds Talks in Amman, Returns

LD042242 Budapest MTI in English 1755 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest, December 4 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi returned from Jordan, the last stop of his tour of the Middle East, Sunday evening [4 December]. King Husayn ibn at-Talal, head of state of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and Prime Minister Mudar Badran met Peter Varkonyi in Amman.

The Hungarian foreign minister held open and cordial talks with Marwan al-Qasim, minister of foreign affairs, on current international issues, with special attention to the increase in Middle East tension, and the possibilities and ways of the development of bilateral relations. Peter Varkonyi invited Jordanian foreign minister Marwan al-Qasim for an official visit to Hungary. The Hungarian foreign minister and Ibrahim Ayyub, Jordanian minister of supply, discussed the state and further development of bilateral economic cooperation, and held talks with Hasan Ibrahim, minister of occupied territories affairs.

Guinea-Bissau Party Delegation Holds Talks

LD022149 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest, December 2 (MTI) -- A delegation of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde led by Vasco Cabral, member of the political committee and standing secretary of the central committee, visited Hungary from November 28 to December 2 on the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. Talks were held with Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee; Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the CC foreign affairs department; and leaders of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, the Communist Youth Union of Hungary, and the National Council of Hungarian Women, the National Peace Council and the Solidarity Committee. The talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere and a spirit of mutual understanding, covered conditions in the two countries, tasks facing the two parties, inter-party relations and topical international issues, mainly African problems.

PRAGUE PARTY DELEGATION ENDS 5-DAY VISIT

LD030354 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest, December 2 (MTI) -- Today the Prague delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia led by Jiri Randak, chairman of the Prague Municipal Control and Auditing Commission of the CPC, left Budapest after a five-day visit on the invitation of the HSWP Budapest party committee. The delegation met Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee, first secretary of the Budapest party committee and Imre Somogyi, secretary of the HSWP Central Control Commission.

AUSTRIAN CP LEADER MEETS WITH SZUROS, HORN

LD030400 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest, December 2 (MTI) -- On the invitation of the HSWP CC, Hans Steiner, member of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Austria, Friday visited Hungary and discussed topical questions of the international situation and relations of the two parties in a cordial and comradely atmosphere with Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP CC, and Gyula Horn, head of the Foreign Affairs Department.

LEADERS GREET LAO COUNTERPARTS ON 8TH ANNIVERSARY

LD011905 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Budapest, December 1 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, sent a telegram of contratulations to Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary-general of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and prime minister, and President Souphanouvong of the republic and the Supreme People's assembly.

The telegram runs: "Our people sympathize with the struggle of the Lao people for the protection of the achievements of socialist construction, and sincerely welcome the results achieved in the consolidation of people's power and socialist transformation of society and the economy."

"We are pleased to see that the fraternal friendship and cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism of our parties, countries and peoples are continuously developing and promoting the interests of the two parties and the common cause of socialism, progress and peace."

"We highly appreciate and support the initiatives based on principles of the Lao People's Democratic Republic worked out together with the Vietnamese socialist Republic and the Kampuchean People's Republic and aimed at strengthening the peace and security of Southeast Asia and the cooperation of the countries of the region."

LOSONCZI GREETS BENIN PRESIDENT, 'ARAFAT

AU011518 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 30 Nov 83 p 4

[Text] Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, has sent a greetings message to Ahmed Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin, on the occasion of the country's national holiday. The chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has also sent a greetings message to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people.

KADAR, LOSONCZI HONOR FINNISH PRESIDENT

AU010927 Budagest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, expressed their good wishes in a telegram to Mauno Koivisto on the occasion of the Finnish President's 60th birthday.

On this occasion, the Presidential Council bestowed the Order of Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic decorated with diamonds to Mauno Koivisto, in appreciation for this outstanding activity in deepening Hungarian-Finnish relations, strengthening international peace and security, and developing cooperation among countries with different social systems. The decoration was presented by Frigyes Puja, Hungary's ambassador to Helsinki.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LAZAR VISIT TO NOGROD

AU021530 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 1 Dec 83 p 5

[Dezso Pinter report]

[Excerpt] Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited Nogrod County yesterday. He was welcomed at the county party committee in Salgotarjan by Janos Geczi, member of the party Central Committee and first secretary of the county party committee, and County Council Chairman Miklos Devcsics. The program of the head of government began with a very substantial discussion. Nogrod County's political and social leaders spent 2 hours in the premier's company. Modestly and with engaging objectivity, Janos Geczi tried in his briefing to review procedures and current problems. He spoke, first of all, of the anxiety that the international situation is causing the people in Nogrod County. He said the government statement on Yuriy Andropov's 25 November statement concerning the deployment of missiles was received with approval in the county.

More Than Concern Is Needed

Gyorgy Lazar remarked that we do not know if we have reached what one might call the nadir; it is not yet known whether the international situation will continue to worsen. However, it is certain that international life will not be crippled. Relations will continue in some form. We must not harbor any illusions. The situation is dangerous, but there is a force, the strength of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, which restrains even the most dangerous trends. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries will continue to do everything possible to ensure that a war will not burst upon the world. It is no longer open to question whether there will be another round of the arms race or not, because we have already been forced into one. As we declared in the Hungarian Government's statement, we regard the Soviet Government's steps, which guarantee the security of its own country and the rest of the Warsaw Pact countries and which are aimed at preserving peace, as well-founded in the current situation and necessary for upholding the military balance of power.

The international situation was frequently touched upon later as well; and in the course of the afternoon, Gyorgy Lazar noted that he considered this very natural. The work of the party and the government centers on two tasks at the moment. The first is using any means to contribute to a lessening of the tension, and the second is enhancing the results of the Hungarian economy. Of course, the two cannot be separated. According to the chairman of the Council of Ministers: "The present international situation is only disadvantageous for our economic development."

SFRY PRESS ON WORK-PAY LAW, ELECTORAL REFORM

AU301731 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1717 27 Nov 83 pp 45, 46

[NIN special correspondent Milo Gligorijevic report from Budapest]

[Text] Here is a paradox: Hungary, which owes $8 billion to the West, is short 100,000 workers, while those employed in the state sector lack drive!

Poles have already appeared here as guest workers, but officials have clearly stated that most of the available jobs will not be taken by "imported" workers. Dr Gyorgy Szepesi, chief of the Department for Labor and Living Standard at the Hungarian National Planning Office, has told us that the government has already announced that a new law on remuneration according to work will be adopted.

In a 1-hour talk with the aforementioned official, this correspondent has learned that it was not low productivity alone that forced the government to propose such a law. Something else important has happened in Hungary, somethng that can be discussed for hours. Those employed are able in their free (afternoon) time to assemble in economic communities and -- using the means of work belonging to their enterprises -- to work for themsleves, for their own pockets. At present there are already 80,000 Hungarians in such communities. There is also irrefutable evidence that they work more dilligently in the afternoon than in the morning. We ask: How much more dilligently? Our interloctor says:

"We also know this. A worker working in a state enterprise earns on the average 35 forints per hour. When working in economic communities, he earns up to 90 forints per hour."

Socialist Contradictions

The reader can now guess the other reason for the decision strictly linking earnings in the state enterprises with the result of work. A healthy competition with the private sector has thus started.

Such a competition is already taking place on Budapest streets. What is involved is the competion between private cab drivers and cab drivers employed by state enterprises. Szepesi says: This is a war, sometimes spectacular, and there is no week in which radio and television do not report on it. Naturally, this war will be watched benevolently as long as it is in the interest of passengers.

However, who can afford to travel by taxi? A young expert, a young scientist, earning 3,000-4,000 forints a month, certainly cannot afford to or, at least not frequently. A miner earning 16,000-18,000 forints a month, or a foundry worker earning 12,000 forints a month, or that physician who, having a small wage, secretly collects presents, or a director of a large firm earning 12,000-14,000 forints, or a political official earning 10,000-20,000 forints a month certainly can afford to. A university assistant, who earns 3,000-4,000 forints a month can -- if he does not use a cab, does not drive at all, does not eat in expensive restaurants, if he buys his food from miserable little fees -- buy a suit from his pay. There is an abundance of clothing, and of everything else, in glittering Budapest shops. Everything is expensive and everything must be available, irrespective of how expensive it is.

The high prices do alarm people, particularly those who view with envy clever fellow citizens, capable of making 2 forints from every forint. We ask Szepesi whether what is claimed in the streets is true, that there are 250,000 millionaires in Hungary. He says: "According to the taxation services data, there are not nearly as many. Who is, in fact, rich? That Hungarian who is known throughout the world, the creator of the famous cube, is rich. All those are rich whose incomes cannot be traced. The owners of villas on Lake Balaton who register tourists as their relatives, those who receive tips, and masters of the black market."

We have told this story to demonstrate the contradictions of the changing Hungarian society. However, the reader who concludes that private "enterpreneurship" is a kind of future of the Hungarian national economy is wrong. Janos Kadar himself has made an effort recently, by citing data, to explain to those whose eyes are now directed at Hungary that the private sector, completely directed to supplement the programs of large firms and to offer small services, accounts for a negligible share of the social product.

Imre Pozsgay, secretary general of the PPF and a former minister of culture, middle-aged and dynamic, frank in conversation with journalists, says that the economic foun-foundations of national unity have been shaken. He believes that only with political action is it possible to move forward, and the ways out must be found by communists before they are offered by those who do not think like us. Ozsgay assures us that communists really do offer ways out. In 1985, the general elections will be held at which, except for 35 state posts, there will beat least 2 candidates for all other posts. There will be no limit on the number of candidates for posts, and those who in the preelection procedure receive 51 percent of the votes of the voting body will be considered candidates.

"We have decided in favor of a competition of personal capabilities," says Pozsgay, "and not for a competition of careerism. A candidate need not necessarily be a communist, but he must meet the three criteria: He must be oriented in a socialist way, he must respect the bases of the party policy, and he must accept Hungary's alliance with the socialist community. On all other things he can disagree with us or be in dispute with us."

We remind Pozsgay that in 1945, during the period of party pluralism, the MSZMP did not win a majority. Could this happen now, when the party is inviolable, that in a period of pluralism the idea could lose some of its influence? Briefly, does not the party risk too much? "In the forties," Pozsgay says, "we saw that it was not sufficient to proclaim the party's hegemony to establish the nation's unity. Now we reliably know that the party will gain much if it opens the roads of democratization."

What Can the Party Do?

To confirm this fact, Pozasay cites the fact that the Hungarian public (if one leaves out the suspcisous and indifferent intellectuals) has enthusastically accepted a change in the electoral system. In a small number of electoral units there have already been two or more candidates for certain posts. Now, at the end of November, certain officials will again be elected and in a third of electoral units there will be two or more candidates. This is in preparation for 1985 and this is an opportunity for Hungarian communists to see their real influence.

We ask who will confirm that a candidate meets the three criteria. Somebody from an office? No, no, says Pozsgay. It is only an electoral body which can reject or accept a candidacy. This is done in a public dialogue and by secret ballot.

Does the possibility exist that the electoral body will support somebody whom the party does not view with sympathy? The answer is positive. Pozsgay says: "Theoretically, such a possibility exists." Has somebody of the kind been elected? The answer is again positive. How did the party behave in such cases? The answer reads: "I repeat, a candidacy can be disputed only if one or more of the criteria are not met. There were cases in which the party wanted to discussthe responsibility of its members who in the elections did not act as was agreed, but it was unable to do anything. The party can ask its members to follow a certain agreement, but it cannot direct the election.

A new question: Do certain social forces exist which the party would not like to see as competitors at the elections? Pozsgay smiles: "You could have asked your question quite directly. We do not count on an opposition of groups but rather on a confrontation of personal proposals and contributions. We have no intention to restore institutions which have been passed by history.

We have already stated that the Hungarian public, except for some suspicious and indifferent intellectuals, has enthusiastically accepted the announced changes. Why were certain intellectuals suspicious and why have they remained indifferent? "Because," Pozsgay says, "they believe that the changes are for appearance only and that the situation will remain the same. It remains to us to show them how wrong they are."

"Did you participate in the formulation of the proposals for changing the electoral procedure? And tell us please, if you can, how did the discussions on the political superstructure proceed?"

"I did not participate at the beginning of these discussions. However, the course of these discussions was according to my wishes. As far as the political superstructure is concerned, the greatest problem in this superstructure are the less popular officials who have immediately feared that they will lose their posts in democratic elections. However, the view has prevailed that voters, the 7 million voters, are more important than the officials fearing for their posts."

There can be no doubt that in the 1985 elections candidates will appear with their own programs and proposals for removing the contradictions in the Hungarian economy. Therefore, the assessments that the Hungarian communists want to be an opposition to themselves are correct.

Pozsgay believes that certain other changes will have to take place in the coming years. The state will have to assist a true, agile producer, it will have to favor persistency and efforts. Pozsgay says: "We cannot copy anyone, neither the West nor East, neither the North nor the South, but we want to consider every good experience. We will have to see whether the party is sometimes above the state. We will have to examine the possibilities for the participation of workers in managing enterprises. There is something else that I must tell you: We try to live realistically, without imagining any ideal formulas, and without being cross at life which deviates from ideal formulas."

Let it also be said that a small craftsman can employ 6 people and that a caterer can have 15 workers under contract. There are not so many workers in the coffee shop in which we are sitting. However, the middle-aged and smiling Viktoria does the work of seven. We wanted to ask her how she likes the proposed changes in the electoral system, but Viktoria has no time for talks with an idle journalist. When she is not rushing from one table to another, when she does not work here, she sits quietly, stiffly, without any clothing in front of students of the Academy of Fine Arts. She is a model when she is not waitress and a waitress when she is not a model. Her case confirms what we said at the beginning of our story about Hungary, about a shortage of labor and about vacant jobs. Viktoria has two jobs, and her step, undoubtedly brisk, tells something about hurry which is now prevailing within the borders of our northern neighbor.

MIKLOS LECTURES TU OFFICIALS ON CHURCH POLICY

AU021133 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 30 Nov 83 p 7

["F.S." report on lecture given by state secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, to trade union officials at the headquarters of the National Trade Union Council on 29 November.]

[Text] The third lecture for the second-year session of the Trade Union Officials' Academy was held in the afternoon on 29 November at trade union headquarters. State Secretary Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, lectured on several current issues of our church policy.

In his introduction, he noted that a particular church policy situation, different from any other before, has emerged in the last quarter of a century in Hungary. The main characteristic of this situation is that the state applies Marxist-Leninist principles and practice in church policy, keeping in mind our people's interests and taking into consideration our historical and social particularities. The MSZMP recognized about a quarter of a century ago that, due to the fact that the majority of our people is tied, in one way or another, to religious ideas and values, socialist construction was inconceivable and could not be accomplished without the millions of people with a religious outlook. The creation and continuous strengthening of socialist national unity became top priority in the party's policy. Although the existing philosophical and ideological differences in our society cannot be neglected, the struggle among these must be subordinated to the nation's common interest, to collaboration with people of a different outlook for the sake of successful socialist construction.

Imre Miklos then spoke about the fact that, regarding its political content, religiousness today does not mean opposition to socialism in Hungary, since the majority of religious people support the socialist system. In Hungary, the churches concluded an alliance with the socialist state and not with the political forces opposing socialism. That means that the party, the government, the trade unions, the people of Marxist-Leninist ideology, in spite of the ideological differences and struggle, regard the church and the religious people as political allies and accordingly treat them as parties parties with equal rights.

The speaker drew attention, however, to the fact that this church policy, conducted in the spirit of a logical compromise, has not only achievements but also problems. For example, although the churches have lost political power under the socialist system, by exercising their rightful opportunities they continue to have a considerable influence in shaping the people's conscience and ideology. In the last few years, there has been an increase of church activity in our country, religiousness has become stronger, and so has the interest in it; but this is not the churches' fault, but ours -- said Imre Miklos.

To be sure, it is not enough to promote socialist ideals; we must live according to them, because only personal example is creditable, only through this can we win the people's trust and support. It is not enough simply to persuade, to present propaganda to people. The people must also be heard, and their questions and problems must be answered day by day. This requires a bigger effort and more expertise, more attention and patience from the trade union officials too; but without constant care for the workers, it is impossible to win them over. Therefore this must be at the core of everyday political activity -- Imre Miklos concluded his lecture.

UN RELIEF CONTINGENT LEAVES FOR LEBANON

LD022037 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] The first group of the new, 21st, relief of the soldiers of the Polish military contingent has left for the Golan Heights. They will take over the transport, engineering, and medical tasks carried out up to now by their predecessors in Middle Eastern posts, the soldiers of the 20th relief. The commander of the current relief of the Polish contingent of the UN Armed Forces is Colonel (Leon Zaluska).

PERSHING II DEPLOYMENT AIDS BUNDESWEHR COAL

LD042228 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw 4 Dec -- Our military commentator writes: There is no doubt that Bundestag's resolution of 22 November this year and appearance of U.S. Pershing missiles on the next day on FRG territory marked a new stage of increased military role of the FRG both in Europe and NATO as well as growing influence of West German politicians and strategists on planning and the use of nuclear weapons of the Western nuclear club.

West German militarist and revenge-seeking forces are satisfied with the fact that U.S. nuclear Pershing missiles are being deployed on West Germany's soil and self-guided cruise missile are to appear there soon.

This phenomenon has many dangerous aspects for peace in Europe including Poland. One of them -- looking as being of secondary importance for the attention of public opinion -- consists in it that as new U.S. medium range missile systems appear on West German soil the Bundeswehr sees in them a serious chance of equipping its forces with missiles at much higher level than so far. Strategic ballistic medium ranges in the Bundeswehr pose thus not only a theoretical problem but also a real and grim prospect for peace.

At present the Bundeswehr missile fire can reach targets up to 740 kms. Three missiles in every West German Perhsing 1a unit are waiting 24 hours a day in full readiness to be fired. The same applies to the Luftwaffe squadrons where planes with heated engines and mounted nuclear bombs of 50-400 kilo tonnes are on duty.

The missile troops of the Bundeswehr have already new ambitions. They are pleased to see Pershing 2 missiles in the FRG. But they would prefer to have these weapons in their own hands. They are fully aware that the road to this goal goes through Pershing [word indistinct] General Rogers helps them eagerly in it. It is worth to ask the question: What are the limits of the Pentagon's military adventurism and the FRG and the Bundeswehr missile ambitions.

GENERAL ON IMPACT OF NATO MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

AU301805 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26/27 Nov 83 pp 1-2

[Interview given by General of Brigade Wlodzimierz Kwaczeniuk, commander of the missile forces and the artillery of the Polish Armed Forces, to S. Masztanowicz for PAP: "The Missiles Aimed at Poland"]

[Text] The deployment of the new U.S. "first-strike" nuclear missiles has begun in European NATO countries.

Our PAP correspondent asked General of Brigade Wlodzimierz Kwaczeniuk, commander of the missile forces and artillery of the Polish Armed Forces, to comment on the new political and military situation that has arisen in Europe because of this.

[Masztanowicz] What is the new military character of Europe now based on after the deployment of NATO's Euromissiles started in European countries? There are, after all, other ways of carrying nuclear weapons, such as missiles deployed on nuclear submarines, aircraft capable of carrying nuclear arms, and finally, intercontinental missiles. It seems to me that all these measures are capable of performing the tasks that were planned for the Euromissiles....

[Kwaczeniuk] It is true strategic weapons exist that can theoretically destroy all the targets in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union that NATO has mapped out. But the use of these weapons will immediately result in a general nuclear war that will also affect the United States, whereas Reagan's administration is concerned with achieving a situation where the United States could be at war without endangering its own territories so as to restrict the possible armed conflict to the European Continent alone. This is also the reason why "Eurostrategic" missiles were introduced in Europe. The United States hopes that in this way it will achieve its strategic goals while at the same time protecting its own territories, because this is a weapon with a range that covers Europe and not an intercontinental range. The missiles would be fired from the territories of Western Europe and not from the United States.

Western military commanders and politicians are greatly mistaken if they believe such plans. For Poland and for the Soviet Union, the kind of weapon that destroys the whole country is one that is totally strategic and can only provoke an adequate response.

In view of this, the new U.S. "Eurostrategic" weapons are not only designed to disrupt the nuclear balance in Europe, but also disrupt the strategic balance between the United States and the Soviet Union. It is precisely this that the new political and military character of Europe is based on.

[Masztanowicz] I believe you are referring to both the operational and tactical Pershing II missiles, as well as to the guided cruise and Tomahawk missiles....

[Kwaczeniuk] Yes, the missiles you mentioned, which are called long-range missiles [as published] have a range of between 1,000 and 5,500 kilometers, are deployed in Western Europe, and are a reason why the NATO nuclear arsenal, which is already in operation on the European Continent, has been increased by about 20 percent and will, therefore, be a new kind of balance of forces in Europe. By deploying these weapons, NATO wants to gain a superiority over the USSR that will be one and a half times greater....

[Masztanowicz] Speaking about the new missiles in Europe and the modernization of NATO's nuclear potential, there is no way we could overlook the U.S. MX missiles because, despite the fact that there are no plans to deploy their launchers on the European Continent, they will surely influence the arms balance in Europe....

[Kwaczeniuk] There are no plans to deploy MX missiles in Europe. They belong to strategic weapons and should not be used in local warfare, for instance, in an organic war in Europe, in accordance with the current U.S. policy. However, these weapons would increase their strike capability.

The introduction of MX missiles, just as is the introduction of Euromissiles, is aimed at disturbing the strategic balance, as is the "bypassing" of SALT II. For the MX missile is three to ten times more powerful, taking into consideration its nuclear charges, and more than twice as powerful compared to the general destructive power of the Minuteman II and Titan missiles which are supposed to be replaced by the MX missiles. Therefore, without changing the number of missile carriers that were agreed on in SALT II, the number of nuclear charges carried in every launch is being increased.

In the event of a global conflict MX missiles will be fired on the European Continent, including on Poland, along with other strategic missiles which will increase the impact of the Euromissiles.

[Masztanowicz] They are aimed at Poland's territories... All these missiles have targets programmed in and, in the event of a conflict, they will not just, according to the plans of the authors of their deployment, fly over the territories of our country. What is the direct threat to our people connected with the introduction of these weapons to NATO's arsenal?

[Kwaczeniuk] Plans -- even during peace time -- concerning the use of nuclear weapons usually constitute very detailed programs in the framework of which every nuclear warhead has a programmed target. Poland, due to its geographic position and military significance, is a particularly important object of attack by all nuclear weapons carriers including Euromissiles. On top of this, all selected installations on Poland territories will be destroyed together with installations on USSR territories and in other socialist countries in the event of an armed conflict. These targets are, aside from military installations, the more important centers of Polish political and economic life, industrial regions, communication networks, bridges, waterways, and airports. Of course, the nuclear charges aimed at military and industrial installations, as well as at communications, would also strike at any civilian installations in the range of their fire, and so, at whole towns, residential districts, and rural areas....while the likely damage would affect civilian buildings to a greater extent than military targets, and the victims would be the civilian population, also to a greater extent. We can presume that Polish territories will be the target of 20-25 percent of the general destructive potential of Euromissiles, without taking into account the other forms of nuclear missile carriers being used. This potential would compromise a great number of strikes whose expected effect would be several hundred times greater than the damage caused by the bomb on Hiroshima.

FEATURES OF POLISH-SOVIET TRADE REVIEWED

AU011530 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28 Nov 83 pp 1-2

[Tomasz Bartoszewicz article: "Polish-USSR Trade"]

[Excerpts] In accordance with the 1983 trade protocol, total trade between Poland and the USSR this year should amount to about 9.8 billion transferable rubles. The trade results for the first 10 months of this year indicate that this level will really be achieved. Trade during this period has already reached almost R8 billion, and the level of transactions leads one to expect that both sides will perform their comitments fully.

It was foreseen in the protocol that this year's trade would close with a trade deficit by Poland of R1.24 billion. The credits given to us by the USSR for this year allow for such a deficit. In reality, however, it is estimated that the deficit will not be more than R600 million.

Regardless of our high debts in terms of transferable rubles, caused by a Polish trade deficit that has lasted several years, we also have convertible currency debts toward the USSR. For during the most difficult period for the Polish economy, the Soviet Union granted us foreign currency credits to the value of 1 billion, which was used to buy from Western countries goods that the national economy most needs.

In October this year, the work by Polish and USSR central planning bodies on coordinating both countries' economic plans for 1984 was completed. The decisions made during these talks allow the expectation that next year trade turnover between Poland and the USSR will rise by about 5 percent. It is envisaged that trade next year will close with a Polish trade deficit of about R500 million calculated in 1983 prices.

Regardless of certain problems manifest in Polish-Soviet economic relations, one can nevertheless state that these relations are very favorable for Poland. Basing economic cooperation and trade on a coordination of the two plans means that these relations are of a stable and lasting nature. Aside from this, the Soviet Union has given us direct aid on numerous occasions, especially during the most difficult period for Poland. A form of this aid is also unbalanced trade, which it is estimated will continue until the middle of the next 5-year plan.

NEW ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH USSR

LD030327 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] The announcement that the gas supplies from the Soviet Union to Poland will be increased, the participation of the Soviet Union in the completion of many important industrial projects in our country, the new economic agreements signed this week during the stay of the Soviet Delegation in Warsaw -- all this has been received by Polish public opinion with interest.

The gas pipe line covering Kobryn-Brzesc-Warsaw will be of decisive significance not only for the municipal economy but also for the chemical industry, synthetic fabric production, and others.

A representative of Energopol in Moscow said that this enterprise will be constructing an 80-km section of the gas pipeline from Kobryn to Brzesc and subsequently about 200 km to Warsaw. A pipeline to Kobrya has already been constructed. The participation of the Soviet Union in the completion of the construction of four coking batteries, production departments in the Katowice and Pokoj steelworks, development of specialization and cooperation in the sphere of electronics, car industry, the construction of heavy equipment, and methods of exploiting fuel and power will be mutually beneficial.

SED'S MITTAG MEETS WITH POLISH OFFICIALS

Meets With PZPR's Barcikowski

LD012320 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1809 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Dec (ADN) -- The current state of economic cooperation between the GDR and PPR and further cooperation between the GDR and PPR and further steps to develop them were the subject of talk today in Warsaw between SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag and PZPR Politburo member Kazimierz Barcikowski. Both politicians stressed that the purposeful implementation of the agreements made between the GDR and Poland is already having a positive effect on the further consolidation and deepening of bilateral economic relations. This path is being consistently followed.

Mittag and Barcikowski said that the ever closer economic and scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist states formed the basis for a new and stronger impetus for the continued growth in performance of the economic might of the socialist countries by means of intensification.

On the same day Guenter Mittag met with Polish Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda for a talk on the development of cooperation between the two countries.

Meets With Jaruzelski, Others

LD022046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1557 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Dec (ADN) -- The GDR and PPR will continue to consistently develop their mutually advantageous cooperation. This was declared by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in a talk on Friday in Warsaw.

Guenter Mittag conveyed warm greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the the GDR State Council, which were equally warmly reciprocated. It was stressed during the talk that the agreements concluded between Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski during their meetings in Warsaw and Berlin were being purposefully implemented. This had a visible effect on the further strengthening and deepening of economic relations between the GDR and PPR. This also made an important contribtuion to the benefit of both states and at the same time to the deepening of socialist economic integration.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Guenter Mittag stressed that the friendly exchange of views between the PZPR and the SED, in particular with regard to the solution of tasks within the framework of the intensification of production, would be further developed. The two politicians stated that the successful fraternal cooperation between the countries of the socialist community was of more decisive importance than ever before.

The same day Guenter Mittag had a meeting with Manfred Gorywoda, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the PPR Planning Commission. They stated that the two fraternal countries were making a contribution, with the further deepening of economic cooperation, to the implementation of the decisions of the 37th CEMA meeting in Berlin. During a talk between Guenter Mittag and Marian Wozniak, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Warsaw Voivodship committee, the partners informed each other of the socialist development in the two fraternal countries and their capitals.

GENERAL ON NEW NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

AU021051 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 28 Nov 83 pp 1-2

[Statement by Divisional General Antoni Jasinski, deputy chief of staff of the General Staff of the PPR Armed Forces, on the newly adopted amendments to the 1967 law "On the Common Duty to Defend the PPR": "With the Intention of the Indispensable Improvement of the Country's Defense"; date and place not given]

[Text] The present shape of our defense system was outlined in the law passed on 21 November 1967 on the common duty to defend the PPR, which is subject to a systemic improvement in relation to the country's internal conditions, as well as to the development of the world's military and political situation.

This assumption was also behind the amendments to the aforementioned law, which were adopted by the Sejm on 21 November 1983. The amendments stem from the concern for the defense of the country and its security in the face of growing international tension. The need to make changes was also dictated by the legal regulations that were drawn up during recent years, especially the new constitutional settlements of the martial law and state of emergency issue, as well as those concerning the economic reform. The amendments also reflect the significance of the National Defense Committee, which takes into account our experiences during martial law and its suspension especially in the management of the defense and security of the state.

An important change is encompassed in the fact that the National Defense Committee will from now on be concerned not only with defense matters but also the security of the state. Here I mean security in the broadest sense of the word and not restricted to the protection of public order and peace.

It is a commonly known truth that in today's conditions the country's defense capability and security are decided not only by the Armed Forces, but also, and to no smaller degree, by the country's economic, scientific, and technological potential. This truth has been expressed in the National Defense Committee's increased powers, which involve entrusting this body with the right to look into the state's defense and security issues, as well as to map out activities in this field in connection with the country's social and economic development as a whole and with the implementation of other state tasks. The reasons for this settlement of the issue have been confirmed by the experiences the National Defense Committee has gathered in its work so far.

The newly formed range of the National Defense Committees' powers, as well as the experiences of other Warsaw Pact states, have justified the approval of such a settlement, which allows for the appointment of people who occupy posts in main state administrative bodies, state authorities, or political authorities. Tbe amended law includes, therefore, a decision to appoint a chairman to the National Defense Committee by the Sejm, and his deputies by the Council of Ministers, while the remaining members will be appointed in accordance with the principles defined by this body of state authority. On the strength of the law on the common duty of defense, the deputy chairman of the National Defense Committee for the Armed Forces and strategic defense planning is always the minister of national defense. The importance of the decisions that this collective body will make on the nation's most vital issues also favors this kind of National Defense Committee composition.

The National Defense Committee's new range of activities, as well as the way in which its chairman and members will be appointed, points to its specific nature as the correct body for matters concerning the defense and security of the state, as a body that is guided by the regulations of the law on the common duty of defense while, at the same time preserving the powers and the activities that had until now been within the scope of the Council of Ministers. The law maintains the constitutional right to assume leadership in the defense of the country along with other prerogatives in matters that are important to the shape and the development of the Armed Forces. The Council of Ministers, as part of the common duty of defense, will continue under the law to carry out the tasks planned for it (for example, deferring our extending military service, defining the tasks to be performed and the organization of civilian defense, and deciding on defense services).

The extension of the range of the National Defense Committee's activities also involves raising the significance of voivodship defense committees by entrusting them with organizational and control functions in the defense tasks implemented within their sphere of activities as a whole in relation to the socioeconomic development of the voivodships and their general state tasks.

The legal solutions that had hitherto been valid did not settle the issue of the control of the Armed Forces, and only determined the authority of the minister of national defense regarding his command over the Army and the direction of the administration of the Armed Forces in such a way so as to satisfy the needs of these forces. This is also why, taking into account our national traditions along with the solutions adopted by the states of the Warsaw Pact, the institution of the commander of the Armed Forces was set up as part of the office of the chairman of the National Defense Committee and why his basic powers were accurately defined. Some of these powers proposed by the minister of national defense will be the definition of the main directions of the development of the Armed Forces and the appointment and dismissal of the chief of the General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces, its military district commanders, and its various Armed Forces.

The law also contains a provision to appoint a commander in chief of the PPR Armed Forces in wartime. These powers belong to the Council of State.

An important part of the amended law concerns armed units that do not belong to the Armed Forces. They are units that operate on the basis of separate laws (for example, the Motorized Citizens' Militia Reserve, prison guards, forest guards, the railroad security guard, and others). Some of them are reinforced by national servicemen who have agreed to do this.

The National Defense Committee will immediately have the power to appoint those service units that will be regarded as having carried out duty equivalent to military service. The approval of the following principle is favored: the strenuous nature of certain kinds of military service and their importance to the supreme interests of the state. As a result of this, the law authorizes the Council of Ministers to grant servicemen serving in armed units that are not part of the Armed Forces most of the special rights that are granted to the men who are conscripted for military service (for example, the right to monetary compensation from their place of work, or the right to return there after they have completed their service).

The next important matter that has been newly settled concerns servicemen who are performing their military duty in the civil defense service, where they serve for 2 years, instead of in the Armed Forces. This civil defense service, which was set up by a 1979 law, is developing especially because it was given a new organizational framework, in 1982, which includes the fact that it is served out in barracks. The servicemen who are preparing themselves for the civil defense of the state and society in a particular discipline also perform many socially useful tasks. Making the conditions of this service more like the ones in the Armed Forces justified the fact that crimes committed by these servicemen are directed to military courts. The experiences of the past 2 years show that this will perform not so much an important repressive role but more a preventive one.

As for compensations and special benefits, the amended law also plans to make all national servicemen carrying out military service in the civil defense units equal with the rest of the soldiers, so that the servicemen or their families who have suffered accidents during their service or become invalids will be eligible for compensation based on the law concerning the provision of military invalids, of soldiers' wages, or the payment of a once-only lump sum compensation.

Briefly summing up the basic changes in the law on the common duty of defense, one could say they are aimed at further improving our defense system by defining the role of the National Defense Committee more accurately since it is a specialized body for state defense and security matters, one that has been equipped with increased powers, and has been duly shaped in accordance with its importance at the will of the Sejm and the Council of State.

In the law, the newly introduced regulations concerning the activities of the National Defense Committee, its control over the Armed Forces, and its power to appoint a commander in chief of the PPR Armed Forces in the event of war all directly related to our national traditions and also make these solutions more similar to those existing in Warsaw Pact states.

Moreover, it has been legally sanctioned that by carrying out one's service in certain other armed units, ones that are defined by the National Defense Committee, in place of military service, it is made possible for these servicemen to be granted the special rights that national servicemen who carry out national service are entitled to.

Finally, the change that was introduced to the regulations governing service in civil defense should induce national service inductees who are assigned to civil defense in lieu of national service to carry out their duty with the necessary discipline.

MINISTERS MEET, SET UP COMMITTEE ON LAW, ORDER

LD022208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] The reports on the course and results of the official friendship visit to Poland by the Czechoslovak party and state delegation led by Gustav Husak, have been examined and approved by the Council of Ministers, whose deliberations I have just received. The competent government bodies have been instructed to prepare and submit for approval a timetable for further action designed to implement the decisions consolidating the economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the two countries.

The government also discussed the progress of work on the substantiation of Polish-Soviet agreements and decisions concluded during the Soviet party and government delegation's recent visit to Poland.

The Council of Ministers then examined the minister of internal affairs' report on state security and public order. It was ascertained that many indications testify to the slow but systematically progressing stabilization. Calm is prevailing in the country, although there are phenomena negatively affecting the social climate.

In order to ensure better cooperation between the organs of the administration and other state institutions and social organizations in a more effective struggle against crime and to consolidate conditions conducive to respect for the law, to improve discipline and to public order, the Council of Ministers has set up the Committee for the Observance of the Law, Public Order and Social Discipline [Komitet do Spraw Przestrzegania Prawa, Porzadku Publicznego i Dyscypliny Spolecznej] The Council of Ministers also examined and passed the draft Central Annual Plan for next year. [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 3 Dec 83 Reports: "The Council of Ministers has set up the Committee for the Observance of the Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline headed by Internal Affairs Minister General Czeslaw Kiszczak."]

More on Council Meeting

LD022345 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Excerpt] The international situation does not favor the emergence from the crisis and the improvement of the socia climate. The deployment of nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the U.S. destructive attitude at the Geneva disarmament talks and the anticommunist hysteria testify to the U.S. Administration's deliberate plans to exacerbate the world situation. Actions in relation to Poland are completely subordinated to this global strategy.

The Council of Ministers set up the Committee for the Observance of the Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline, authorizing it to work out premises and undertake initiatives and collective measures conducive to the observance of law and public order.

The government examined and passed the draft Central Annual Plan for the year 1984, which takes into consideration the proposal emerging from the 22 November Sejm deliberations, the consultative opinion of the Economic Council, and the results of public consultation.

ANTICRIME CAMPAIGN TO REQUIRE 'MILITIA ACTIONS'

LD032005 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] The Warsaw Office of Internal Affairs has started operations against persons with a record and suspected of such offenses as burglary and theft, as well as breaking into and stealing cars. Consequently, the search for criminals in hiding and those suspected of criminal offences will be stepped up. The Warsaw Office of Internal Affairs apologizes for the fact that in the course of the operation intensified identification of pedestrians and drivers, as well as other militia actions, will be inevitable.

SEJM STUDIES REPORT ON FORMER OFFICIALS' ERRORS

LD021445 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw 2 Dec -- Answering newsmen's questions here yesterday, Sejm Deputy Speaker Piotr Stefanski said the Sejm Presidium has already studied the report of the constituttional responsibility commission concerning former Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz and other ex-officials. The commission did not confine its report to the problem of responsibility of the officials indicated in the preliminary motion from Sejm deputies, but also -- basing on the ample data it has collected -- it formulated guidelines as to the legislative solutions and legal warrants to prevent errors in managing the economy and the state in the future, Stefanski said.

500 DEMONSTRATORS DISPERSED AT WUJEK GRAVES

AU041740 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1715 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Katowice -- Polish police today dispersed some 500 demonstrators who had gathered at the "Wujek" graves to mark the memory of the nine miners killed by security forces in the course of the imposition of martial law on 13 December 1981. The organizers of the demonstration, the Gdansk civil rights fighter Walentynowicz and Switon, founder of the first free trade union in Poland, and several dozen other people were arrested. The correspondents of AFP and ANSA have also been temporarily detained.

30 POLITICAL OFFENDERS ACCEPT AMNESTY EXTENSION

LD042102 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] As of yesterday more than 30 persons had availed themselves of the opportunities provided by the recent Sejm decision to extend until the end of the year the time for persons responsible for political offenses to come out into the open. All those who have themselves up were released after having gone through the formalities required by the regulations of the 21 July Amnesty Act.

MRS WALESA, SON RECEIVE PASSPORTS FOR OSLO

NC031424 Paris AFP in English 1419 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 3 (AFP) -- Polish labor leader Lech Walesa's wife and son today obtained their passports to travel to Oslo next week to receive the Nobel Prize in his name, a relative said. Mr. Walesa has declined to attend the ceremony himself, saying because he feared he would not be allowed to return to Poland. A source close to the family said in a telephone interview from the Walesa home in Gdansk that Danuta Walesa and their eldest son Bogdan, 13, had received passports and immediately bought airplane tickets to travel to Oslo. The Nobel Prizes will be awarded Dec. 10.

The source said Mr. Walesa, former leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, expects the government will allow a former aide of his, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, to accompany Mrs. Walesa to Oslo. But as late as last Tuesday, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said only that Mr. Mazowiecki's request for a passport was still under consideration. Last week, Mr. Walesa said he was "seriously" considering not sending his wife and son if Mr. Mazowiecki is denied a passport. "Our request to sent three people in my name was really a minimum proposition, and we will not back down," he added.

SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS, EQUIPMENT SEIZED

LD022141 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] A Swiss-made radio transmitter and a printing shop with its equipment were discovered by officials of the voivodship internal affairs office in Bielsko-Biala during the arrest of 18 members of the leadership of the Regional Executive Commission of the so-called third line of Solidarity. Archives with recordings of Radio Solidarity programs and recording equipment were also seized. It has been established that since December 1981 this group issued leaflets and, subsequently, bulletins of the so-called Solidarity sub-Beskids branch. An investigation in this case is being conducted by the voivodship internal affairs office under the supervision of the voivodship prosecutor's office.

FORMER LEADER ON CHANCES OF SOLIDARITY 'REBIRTH'

LD031607 Hamburg DPA in German 1507 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] Hamburg, 3 Dec (DPA) -- In the view of its former top official, Jan Litynski, now underground, the banner Polish trade union Solidarity will "be ready for rebirth at any opportunity that may offer itself; the exact time cannot be foreseen." In an interview in the latest edition of the news magazine DER SPIEGEL, which he gave underground in Warsaw, Litynski said the reason was that Solidarity had still "incredibly broad -- not only moral -- support among the people." Moreover, the number of active trade unionists in the underground was "by no means so small as many think".

Litynski, who was one of Walesa's closest advisers said that the reasons for Solidarity's failure were the inability of the trade union to create the conditions needed to implement its own demands or to adapt the demands to the existing opportunities. Nor had anyone in the leadership of Solidarity correctly understood the mood that led to the aggravation of the situation in Poland and culminated finally on 13 December 1981 with the imposition of the state of emergency: "We were simply convinced of the enormous power of Solidarity," Litynski said in the interview. "We overestimated our own strength, that was our mistake."

PRC SPOKESMAN REMARK ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT CITED

AU010837 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] The deployment of nuclear missiles seriously threatens world peace and security, stated a PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman. He asked the Soviet Union and the United States to genuinely proceed to disarmament.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SOMALI PLANNING MINISTER

AU031543 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1503 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/12/1983 -- On December 3, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle, minister of national planning of the Somali Democratic Republic, who paid a visit to Romania.

The interview was attended by Stefan Birlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee of Romania.

Warm salutes were exchanged on the occasion between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Mohamed Siad Barre.

During the interview, the stage and prospects were analyzed of the Romanian-Somali relations, satisfaction being expressed at their positive course, which accords with the decisions made at summit level. The wish was voiced to develop and expand the Romanian-Somali relations of collaboration in the economic and technical-scientific fields and intensify commercial exchanges for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, collaboration and international understanding.

During the talk, current international questions were also approached. Concern was expressed over the mounting tension in various parts of the world as an outcome of the escalation of conflicts, the continuation of the world economic crisis. The need was highlighted for intensified actions on the part of all state, of progressive forces for preventing the deterioration of the international situation, promoting the policy of peace and disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, of collaboration and understanding among nations, settling all conflicts and solving all problems facing mankind through negotiations.

The importance was also brought to the fore of the resolution of the African problems by the states on that continent, without any outside interference for the lessening of tension and the elimination of the sources of conflicts, for the strengthening of inter-African understanding and cooperation.

The necessity was emphasized that everything possible should be done to promote economic relations grounded on full equality and equity, providing for the faster progress of all countries, of the backward ones in the first place. At the same time, the special importance was stressed of the further development of cooperation among all the developing countries, of the strengthening of their solidarity and unity of action.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Minister Ends Visit

AU041836 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1647 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRESS, 4/12/1983 -- Concluding his Romanian visit, Ahmed Suleiman Abdulle, the minister of national planning of the Somali Democratic Republic, signed an aide-memoire, together with Stefan Birlea, chairman of the state planning committee.

COMMERCIAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH THAILAND

AU021818 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1623 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/12/1983 -- At the end of the proceedings of the fourth session of the joint Romanian-Thai Commission of Commercial Cooperation on Friday, December 2, a protocol was signed providing for the further increase of goods exchanges between the two countries in 1984, the development of cooperation in machine building, power engineering, mining, transport means, medicine manufacture and agriculture.

The document was signed by the co-chairman of the commission, Paula Prioteasa, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Phairot Chaiyaphon, deputy minister of commerce of Thailand.

PUNGAN CONFERS WITH EEC, BELGIAN OFFICIALS

AU041838 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1648 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Brussels, AGERPRES, 4/12/83 -- The third session of the Romania-EEC joint commission proceeded in Brussels. The two delegations, headed by Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Wilheim Haferkamp, vice president of the EEC Executive Commission, respectively, exchanged opinions at length on the bilateral relations and on the progress of the agreement concerning the trade between Romania and the EEC. Noting that the evolution of trade has not met their expectations, the sides expressed their resolve to improve this situation and do everything to attain the targets set in the existing agreements.

Minister Vasile Pungan also conducted talks with Willy De Clerq, deputy prime minister, minister of finance and foreign trade of Belgium. On the occasion the sides signed the protocol between the government of Romania and the Belgian-Luxembourg economic union for deepening of the economic, industrial and technical cooperation on third markets.

The Romanian minister also had an interview with Mark Eyskens, Belgian minister of economic affairs. During the talks conducted with Belgian officials the sides discussed the prospects existing for expansion of the Romanian-Belgian economic relations, the joint wish being expressed of the sides to work further to find new forms and methods favouring expansion of the bilateral trade and the economic cooperation.

DOBRESCU MEETS NETHERLANDS PARTY OFFICIALS

AU031554 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1510 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/12/83 -- Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, had an interview with the delegation of the Pacifist Socialist Party (PSP) of the Netherlands, led by Bram van der Lek, former president of the party, PSP representative to the First Chamber of the Dutch Parliament, who are paying a friendly visit to Romania. The delegation includes W. Decker, PSP secretary for international affairs, and H. Verhoef, member of the party's Foreign Policy Commission.

During the talks, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, information was exchanged of the activity and current concerns of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Pacifist Socialist Party of the Netherlands, the joint wish being expressed to expand their relations.

Opinions were also exchanged on current problems of the international political life.

CEAUSESCU CABLES SPILJAK ON SFRY NATIONAL DAY

AU010947 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 83 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, Belgrade:

On the national day of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, I want to extend warm greetings and cordial congratulations to you, the SFRY Presidency, and to the friendly and neighboring Yugoslav people on behalf of the State Council of the Socialist Republic with wishes for new successes in your activity dedicated to the fatherland's flourishing, and wishes for prosperity and happiness.

Recalling with great satisfaction the talks we recently conducted in Bucharest, I would like to express the conviction that, by acting together and in the spirit of decisions and understandings agreed upon, the relations of friendship, solidarity and close cooperation between our countries, parties, and peoples will develop more and more forcefully in our mutual interests and in the interest of the cause of socialism, national independence, peace, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE ON PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY DAY

AU291212 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 29 Nov 83

["Message Addressed by Romania's President on the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/11/1983 -- In the message addressed on the "International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People" to Jorge Illueca, president of the 38th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization, Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations Organization, and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania reasserts the feelings of warm friendship nurtured by the Romanian People for the Palestinian people, and the firm, consistent support given to their just cause and the efforts made for the materialization af their inalienable national rights to self-determination and independent statehood.

This year, reads the message, the manifestations of the solidarity with the Palestinian people takes place under very complex and contradictory circumstances, under tensioning interstate relations and a worsening of the international climate.

Greatly contributing to the worsening of the international political climate has been the preservation of the tension in the Middle East owing to lack of progress in the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue, and to the fact that sides have not succeeded in passing to a wide and viable process conducive to a global solution to the conflict in the zone, to the setting in of a just and lasting peace in that tried region of the world. Meanwhile a strong negative influence has been exerted by the grave situation in Lebanon that is first of all a result of the military intervention and of maintained Israeli troops in the territory of that country, and of the growing confrontation in Lebanon.

Next, the message reads: One can rightly say that the negative evolution of events in the Middle East proves once more most clearly that the sole way to be followed in view of a settlement of problems in that zone is the political one, the dialogue, the direct negotiations, however painstaking.

The evolution of events has made even more obious the fact that the essential side of the Middle East conflict is the Palestinian people's issue and that a global, just and lasting peace cannot be achieved without its solution, this requiring withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war, and a solution to the Palestinian people's issue by means of provided right to self-determination and independent statehood as well as guaranteed independence and sovereignty to all the states in the region.

The Romanian head of state reasserts the belief that fully solving the Palestinian people's issue, acknowledging and observing their inalienable rights must lead to implementation of their natural aspiration after an independent state of their own where they can focus efforts on development, progress and welfare. There is room in the Middle East equally for the independent Palestinian state and for the State of Israel, and relations of peaceful coexistence and good neighbourliness have to be established between them, this meeting to the full the interests of the two peoples, of the other peoples in the zone, of peace and security throughout the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu believes that implementation of this fundamental target requires an intensification of the political and diplomatic efforts, within the United Nations Organization included, in view of coming to the calling of an international conference, under the aegis and with the active participation of the UN, attended by all interested parties, inclusive of the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people -- as well as of the Soviet Union and the USA and other states that can make a positive contribution to solving the Middle East conflict.

In the spirit of the relations of militant solidarity and tight friendship existing between the Romanian people and the Palestinian people, Romania's president goes on, I express my belief that with sustained effort the dissent occurred of late within the Fatah organization and the Palestinian movement in general will be overcome soon, with the Palestinians solving them by way of negotiations, in agreement with the supreme interests of Palestinian people.

Under the current international circumstances the unity of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, with Yasir 'Arafat the chairman of the Executive Committee at head, is a vital necessity in providing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and independent statehood, as also peace in the zone and throughout the world.

I also believe that, in the interest of a global solution to the situation in the Middle East there is a need for a quick unconditioned withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon, for a wide reconciliation of the Lebanese political and social forces in view of providing the independence, sovereignty, national unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

President Nicolae Ceausescu stresses that Romania, the Romanian people will make further a full contribution to the effort to find a lasting and just solution to the problems in the Middle East, to setting in a global peace in the zone and to materialization of the legitimate national rights of the friendly Palestinian people led by the PLO -- the rights to self-determination and independent statehood.

He also expresses the conviction that the United Nations Organization can and must play an ever more active part in an effort to solve the Middle East conflict, the Palestinian people's issue, and in general, to eradicate and settle politically all the interstate conflicts and tensions, to halt the worsening of the international situation -- that is worsened at present by the transport to and siting of new intermediate-range missiles in Europe of late -- to help the triumph of the general policy of peace, security, disarmament, collaboration and respect of the national independence of all the peoples in the world.

PROGRAM ON IMPROVING PRODUCT QUALITY OUTLINED

AU301715 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1520 GMT 30 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/11/1983 -- The programme regarding on the improvement of the technical and qualitative level of products, the reduction of raw and subsidiary materials and energy consumption and a higher capitalization of raw and subsidiary materials over 1983-1985 and until 1990, approved by the recent plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP (November 14-15) and released today in Bucharest, stipulates a complex system of ensuring the quality of industrial products.

The targets of the programme are phased out: 1984-1985, 1986-1987 and 1988-1990.

The general improvement of the technical and qualitative level of producs through the intensification of the redesign and modernization of current products, the improvement of the conception of the products to be assimilated and the extension of the list of goods by assimilating high-tech products are pursued, so that the share of products according to world standards should rise to 69 per cent or so in 1985, to 84.6 per cent in 1987 and reach 95 per cent in 1990. Between two and five per cent of the products are to surpass the level reached worldwide.

In 1984, in keeping with the programme, the quality of exportables is going to be on a par with world standards.

In keeping with the programme, the capitalization of one ton of raw materials incorporated in exportables should go up 10 per cent on an average in 1985 as compared with 1983, 18 per cent in 1987 and 25 per cent in 1990.

The programme stipulates a larger application of mechanization and automation in all industrial branches, particularly in the sectors where more work is done. The share of the production turned out mechanically and automatically will reach an average of 65 per cent in 1985, 70 per cent or so in 1987 and more than 90 per cent in 1990.

The reduction of the specific consumptions of raw materials, energy, fuel and materials, of imports, the larger and larger use of internal resources of raw and subsidiary materials, the higher capitalization of our own mineral deposits, the assimilation of other materials to replace imports, the use of recovered materials and the extended use of substitutes ensure the increase of efficiency in production, another target of the programme.

Comprehensive measures are to be taken for the better capitalization of all raw and auxiliary materials, so that their general degree of capitalization be raised by 29.5 per cent in 1985 as compared with 1980, by 41 per cent in 1987 and by some 64 per cent in 1990.

The increase of efficiency of all economic activity will be mirrored in the cutting down of the material expenditures in one thousand lei industrial marketable output by 81 lei in 1985, over 98 lei in 1987 and some 133 lei in 1990 as compared with 1980.

The set of measures stipulated in the programme should ensure the improvement of the production structures through a high-rate growth of the high-tech sorts with a great share of manpower and design. According to the programme, the consumptions of raw and auxiliary materials, fuel and energy will record lower rises in comparison with the growth of industrial output.

The tasks deriving from that programme will be included in the provisions of the annual and long-term plans.

Throughout the economy the products' quality indices will be applied to production.

The process of updating the equipment and installations will continue in 1985-1987 in view of attaining the functional parametres that ensure the turning out of proper products with low consumptions of raw and auxiliary materials, fuel and energy.

The processes of updating the products will continue in 1983-1990 through the putting into manufacturing of new machinery, equipment, installations and apparatus and the introduction of new technologies and the updating of the current ones.

The programme comprises a host of objectives and measures for ensuring the planned increase of the technical and qualitative standard of production and the turning to better advantage of the raw and auxiliary materials by the major branches and groups of products.

SUNDIC COMMENTARY ON ANDROPOV MESSAGES, RESPONSE

LD021657 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] A few days ago Yuriy Andropov sent messages to the heads of West European governments regarding the breakdown in the Geneva Soviet-American talks on Euromissiles. We are talking about the West European countries where the deployment of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles has begun or is about to begin. One of these messages, however, gave rise to great confusion among the world public, to which Moscow was obliged to react quickly and sternly. We are talking about the message which Yuriy Andropov sent to the West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, and Kohl's interpretation of this message.

According to PRAVDA, Helmut Kohl said that in his message the head of the Soviet state and party had apparently indicated the possibility of shortly renewing the talks on Euromissiles. The organ of the CPSU Central Committee assess this as impudent deceit. Such a strong warning by PRAVDA can only be assessed to mean that the Soviet Union will not refrain from any of the countermeasures it has announced, or rather, that for the time being there can be no talk of renewing the talks on Euromissiles.

A few days ago Moscow also refuted some claims from the ranks of the U.S. delegation that the talks were supposedly broken off at the moment when some progress was already in sight. In Moscow's view, the United States did everything to make any progress impossible. Behind this lay the firm decision of President Reagan to deliver Pershing and cruise missiles to Western Europe.

However, there is no need to persuade anyone of the fact that the world is reluctant to come to terms with the breakdown of the talks on Euromissiles and the exacerbation of relations between the two world powers.

From New Delhi, where a meeting has just been held by the heads of state or government of the 47 member countries of the Commonwealth, an urgent appeal was sent to Moscow and Washington to begin a sincere political dialogue as soon as possible on all controversial problems. The message from New Delhi does not apply simply to the breakdown of the talks on Euromissiles, but to all open questions, the existence of which threatens peace and stability in the world, including the talks in Geneva.

The appeal from New Delhi is well-founded. It is a valid fact that any further deterioration of relations between the two leading world powers would render the solution of outstanding problems by means of negotiations impossible.

Besides, the mere fact that Moscow and Washington are continuing the dialogue on reducing and limiting strategic nuclear weapons leads us to conclude that there is still a chance that the two superpowers will not act rashly in the present dangerous confrontation, not only in Europe but in other areas where their interests also conflict. It is not an insignificant fact that the talks on troop reductions in central Europe have also not been broken off. It is on this, in fact, that the world public bases its hopes and appeals.

In appealing to the great powers, the world public expresses its unwillingness to accept any claims regardless of which side they come from, or that after the failure of the talks on Euromissiles no more can be done. The anxious world simply does not wish to accept that the two superpowers are not conscious of the possible consequences of failing to halt the present dangerous arms race.

CONCERN OVER U.S.-USSR CONFLICT IN LEBANON

AU041623 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Milutin Milenkovic commentary]

[Text] The concern over the increasingly greater concentration of military forces and over increasingly more dangerous intermixing of military fronts in the Middle East is constantly growing, while logical fears are slowly being realized. The warnings as to where all this is leading and the requests that one should move from military trenches to negotiating tables have met, for the time being, with no response from any of the warring staffs.

Syria had to count on the fact that a military settling of account with the PLO's legitimate leadership would not forever pacify the Israeli and American aggressive ambitions toward the entire Middle East area. Last month, when it supported the fratricidal war among the Palestinians, Syria enjoyed relative mercy on the part of the Israeli Air Force and of the concentrated American naval and air squadrons.

President Reagan and his ally, Israeli Prime Minister Shamir, waited until Syria and the Palestinian renegades had broken Yasir 'Arafat's last strongholds in Lebanon, and thus official statements were made in Washington that Syria was not an opponent of the United States in the Middle East. Obviously, one waited until the inter-Arab settling of accounts was over.

Judging by all indications, the first days of December, however, have opened a new chapter in a U.S. and Israeli offensive to push out, as they say, the Soviet presence in the region. As soon as Prime Minister Shamir concluded an agreement with President Reagan on special military cooperation, that is, on allied cooperation, and only after it was agreed in the United Nations that 'Arafat and his fighters would be evacuated from Lebanon by sea under the UN flag, attacks by Israeli and American planes on Syria radar installations and rocket bases in Lebanon began.

These bases, which have been strengthened and modernized with new Soviet military equipment, have been proved to be a hard nut, at least thus far, compared with what they were in the second half of last year. On that occasion, the Israelis convincingly dominated in the air and air defense battle with the Syrian forces supplied with Soviet technology. Now we see that the U.S. and Israeli Air Forces have suffered losses in their attacks on Syrian positions. The rope is being tightened.

In this logic of behavior every loss provokes even greater aggressiveness, vengeance follows vengeance, the punitive expeditions encourage even greater resistance, the losses thus increase and create even more difficult precedents. An escalation is under way and its law is that the longer it lasts the more it is accelerated.

Only a few tens of kilometers divide the Soviet experts at the positions in Syria from the U.S.-Israeli attackers in Lebanon. The area is much too overheated for the thin membrane of this boundary between a local and world conflict to be respected for a long time under present conditions. The risk is much too great and the level of responsibility of those involved is, it appears, insufficient.

For this reason it would be necessary to support urgently and most decisively an action of the nonaligned countries in the UN General Assembly and the Security Council, as well as in all other political centers of the world, to convene an international conference on peace in that part of the world.

OFFICIAL REPORTEDLY PRAISES RELATIONS WITH PRC

AU021503 Beijing International Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Comrade Mirko Ostojit, Yugoslavia's deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, was Yugoslavia's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to China from 1978 to 1982. He made an active contribution to developing friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and Yugoslav parties and between China and Yugoslavia and to promoting the mutual acquaintance between the peoples of the two countries. On the occasion of the Day of the Republic, a Beijing radio correspondent visited Mirko Ostojic. On that occasion, Ostojic was happy to talk to the correspondent on the great significance of the second session of the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia in 1943 for the victory over the occupiers and for the founding of a new Yugoslavia on the federal principle and the equality of all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia. He said:

[Begin Ostojic recording] Regarding the relations between Yugoslavia and China, we can be very happy today that these relations are developing as well as they are. As a matter of fact, since 1977 when President Tito visited Beijing, they have developed continuously. There have been no incidents or situations which we felt should be overcome or which represented obstacles to our relations. The relations have expanded to an increasingly wide sphere, have developed in various fields, and have assumed the (?character) of an ever deeper understanding of the essence of the changes taking place in China and of the directions of development followed by Yugoslavia. All of your delegations that have visited our country have left the impression of their great interest in what is taking place in our country as well as the impression of their great knowledge of the facts essential for understanding the Yugoslav reality. We would also like our delegations visiting China to possess that degree of knowledge of the specific characteristics and developmental processes of topical importance on China's internal scene. We especially value the fact that there is a dialogue between the highest party and political leaderships and that, this year, we had the opportunity in Belgrade and in our country to welcome Comrade Hu Yaobang, president [Ostojic corrects himself] general secretary of the CPC, who held a very substantive dialogue with our leaders in Yugoslavia. He also took advantage of that brief stay in our country to visit other places and republics in Yugoslavia and thereby gain a direct impression of the way of life, the paths of development, the ways of thinking, and the methods of our struggle to solve our internal problems. We hope that we will continue such dialogues next year and in coming years as well.

We can be very optimistic regarding the further development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations because the level which has been already achieved in these relations so far shows the depth of understanding. The dialogues we hold on the problems of international relations, the problems of struggle for world peace, the disarmament issues, and the problems of international economic relations are becoming increasingly substantive. We hope that in the coming period this constructive approach will be developed even more and that our cooperation will continue to be enriched with new substance. Thank you very much. [end recording]

AMBASSADOR MEETS WITH U.S. SECRETARY REGAN

LD041951 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1609 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Belgrade, December 4 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Ambassador in Washington Budimir Loncar, yesterday, Saturday, discussed with U.S. Secretary of Finance Donald Regan cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United States in 1983 and 1984.

In the talks it was stressed that bilateral cooperation is progressing well. Regan particularly stressed Yugoslavia's efforts and results achieved so far in the implementation of its economic stabilization programme.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ITALY DISCUSSED

LD022212 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1757 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Rome, December 2 (TANJUG) -- Economic cooperation between Italy and Yugoslavia has this year marked further dynamic development.

This was noted in two days of talks Premier of the Yugoslav constitutent republic of Slovenia Janez Zemljaric had in Rome with Italian Government members and prominent figures in Italy's economic life.

In the January-September period of this year Yugoslavia's exports to Italy rose by 20 percent and valued 491.2 million dollars. Imports from that country valued 611.8 million dollars so that exports now cover imports by 80.4 percent.

In the talks both sides expressed interest in improving the structure of trade and developing various forms of cooperation, including joint investments. Zemljaric also spoke of the possibility of Italian firms investing in the Yugoslav economy.

The Slovenia delegation expressed interest in transporting Algerian natural gas by way of the Italian pipeline to the Yugoslav border.

Further cooperation between the two countries' banks, cooperation in the field of nuclear energy and the revision of commodity lists for small border trade were also topics discussed in the talks.

CONCLUDING SPEECH AT ARMY MEETING ON MARXISM

LD022220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1209 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 2 Dec (TANJUG) -- In their relatively brief yet rich revolutionary practice, Tito and the Yugoslav Communists demonstrated that developing Marxism creatively means, first and foremost, creating social relations on the basis of liberating labor. It is on this very basis that the responsible issues of war and peace and the further development of the concept and system of all-people's defense and social self-protection rest, Col. Gen. Milan Daljevic, assistant federal secretary for national defense, said in the concluding address at the 2-day scientific gathering Marx and Military Thought and Practice which ended in the Yugoslav People's Army Club at Topcider today.

Socialist self-management, Daljevic went on to recall, makes it possible for associated producers and citizens to organize the defense forces of society, as their own forces: that is, the broadest socialization of defense and security matters. The main idea of that revolutionary and long-term process lies in socialization of the defense and protection function, that is, in the widest possible circle of citizens and associated labor as a whole controlling affairs in that area.

According to our concept, Daljevic went on, all subjects of the socioeconomic and political system are trained and made ready for an all-people's defensive war that wards off any potential aggressor and turns the country into an invulnerable bastion.

Our concept of defense is therefore a concept of peace, indissolubly linked with the peace-loving and nonaligned polciy of the SFRY. Such a concept and orientation toward the broadest possible socialization of the policy of defense, which was also forcefully affirmed at the 12th LCY Congress, does not diminish the importance and role of the Yugoslav People's Army. It is the sole and unified armed force of all our nations and nationalities. And it will continue to be so in the future, Daljevic said. As a constantly mobile, well-organized and modernly equipped echelon of the armed people, the Army is the backbone of the system of all-people's defense and is the great school of defense. Our Army is the necessary form of defense and protection organization, a powerful guarantee of the maintenance of the country's independence and the achievements of the revolution, and an important factor of Yugoslavia's internal cohesion and stability. Thanks to all this, Milan Daljevic said in conclusion, in the period ahead our society will continue to allocate the necessary funds to develop our Armed Forces and strengthen all-people's defense and social self-protection as a whole.

BOSNIA-HERCEGVINA LC REVIEWS KOSOVO EVENTS

LD022341 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1905 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Sarajevo 2 Dec (TANJUG) -- The Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidum, with Hamdija Pozderac in the chair, today examined at an expanded session the implementation of the political platform for action by the LCY in the developing socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo.

Assessing the activity so far by the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC in realizing the stands and tasks set out in the platform, the Presidium noted that action by the organized socialist forces is proceeding successfully and that attempts by individuals to act from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism immediately following the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo and this republic have been thwarted. In the operations of the LC organizations and all the organized socialist forces sufficient attention has been devoted to a more thorough understanding of the essence of the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo. This has gone a long way toward revealing the full danger these events contained for the entire Yugoslav community. It also brought home the fact that the struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and against all forms of nationalism and revanchism is at the same time a joint struggle for the preservation and strengthening of the basic values of our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution.

NIKOLAY LJUBICIC INTERVIEWED ON UNITY IN SERBIA

LD031430 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0610 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 3 Dec (TANJUG) -- There is nothing to replace real daily contact with the people. Through conversations with people on their own ground you can find out what cannot be learnt or felt in written material, of which there is in any case too much. Besides this, the Communist Party and the LCY have always put the importance of direct contact with people to the fore as a defense against alienation and inadequate understanding of real life.

This was stated by Nikolay Ljubicic, president of the Serbian Presidency, in an interview for VJESNIK to be published in tomorrow's edition. In reply to the statement that he has sometimes reacted harshly to shortcomings during his frequent travels throughout Serbia and his conversations with people, Ljubicic said there are some omissions that cannot be overlooked. But, he added, I have always emphasized significant results in production, savings, a more responsible attitude toward work and so on, whenever and wherever it is necessary.

I have always reacted, he stressed, to phenomena of irresponsibility, lack of concern and indifference toward social property. These are mainly well-known matters: poor utilization of expensive machinery and equipment, a group-property attitude and egoism, disrespect for agreements and settlements, alienation of fertile agricultural land, an increase in administration and standardization, petty-official attitudes....The great concern of Serbia, according to Ljubicic, is the relative backwardness of economic development in relation to the average economic development of Yugoslavia. The fact is that for several years the average annual growth rate of the social product in the SR of Serbia has lagged behind the average rate of growth in Yugoslavia. And this is what is worrying us. We are concentrating on halting this kind of trend, conditions of economic activity and the rapid reduction in the volume of investment. Closely linked with this is also the question of the large number of municipalities in the SR of Serbia outside the territories of the socialist autonomous provinces that have a lower level of development than the equivalent municipalities in the less developed republics.

Noting the evident orientation in Serbia toward strengthening the unity and togetherness with both provinces, Ljubicic recalled the somewhat more complex relations in such a sociopolitical community that comprises two socialist autonomous provinces. Our aim, Ljubicic stressed, is, in realizing these relations, to identify the overall common interest of the SR of Serbia, bearing in mind the individual interest of the socialist autonomous provinces, their constitutional position and responsibilities in the SR of Serbia and Yugoslavia. This is a very complex task that we are resolving through our joint efforts. Up to now, when we have been harmonizing relations and striving to develop and strengthen unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia, we have approached this and are approaching it now as an integral part of the efforts toward strengthening unity in the entire country. With both provinces we have regular and more substantial political communications and we are jointly oriented more toward common working tasks, agreement-making and coordination. The work on certain legal solutions that are being applied to the entire republic is drawing to a close. In this way, for example, the long-postponed solutions in the areas of national defense, internal affairs and some others have largely been agreed and have already entered the regular proceedings of delegate decisionmaking. There is more joint agreement-making on other questions, too, which come up from day to day. We are talking about an effort, Ljubicic stressed, to build unity and togetherness through the fullest possible realization of working class interest, to speed up the liberation of relations from various preconceptions and narrow viewpoints, and to decisively remove all the barriers to self-managing integration in the economy and outside the economy.

On the implementation of the LCY Central Committee platform on Kosovo, Ljubicic said that the results achieved up until now should not be underestimated. He emphasized that "many gaps" have been filled in various spheres of political, educational, cultural, and social life. A lot has been done, and a lot has been set in motion when it comes to the implementation of the policy of more rapidly economically developing the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. For example, to date a total of 45 new development programs have been concluded with an estimated value of 23 billion dinars. These will employ about 11,000 new workers. There are 17 new projects from Serbia. From Croatia 10 programs have been agreed on, to the value of more than 6 billion dinars. I believe, however, that as communists we cannot be and should not be satisfied with what has been achieved, Ljubicic emphasized.

The problem of the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins casts a dark shadow over the results of the struggle so far against the irredentists. Emigration under pressure continues. Some of those who emigrated earlier have returned, which is a positive thing, but the fact remains that emigration is still going on and that it has a major effect on the general, political, and security situation and the atmosphere in the province, the republic, and further afield.

It is essential, Ljubicic considers, that we adopt a united approach to the problem of Kosovo as a Yugoslav problem, that we resolve it through an organized coordination of the efforts of all factors in our society. We are not helped in this by those who are constantly raising the temperature and would like to resolve everything in the shortest manner, nor by those who do not clearly see or understand the problems and the seriousness of the tasks. Our priority task must be to strengthen intranational relations, brotherhood, unity, and togetherness, to guarantee an atmosphere of security for all working people and citizens regardless of their national identity. We must revive the shaken mutual trust of all citizens in Kosovo. Without this there is no way of settling the overall conditions in Kosovo, without this none of us can be at ease. In doing this, of course, we must be far more effective in crushing and taking measures against exponents of hostile behavior.

Sociopolitical organizations, and particularly the LC, must be more active and must be felt more within the delegate system itself, on which to a large extent the self-managing quality of decisions, the representation of working class interests, and the initiatives of delegates and delegate assemblies depend.

The difficulties in which we find ourselves, the necessity of more effective decision making and activity, cannot be an alibi, Ljubicic notes, for the executive and administrative organs to overstep their competence, to virtually carry out certain things in place of the delegate assemblies. It is essential therefore that the controlling function of the delegate assemblies over all other organs should come more to the fore.

Speaking about the increase in hostile activity whenever we have more pronounced internal problems, Ljubicic emphasized that such activity is facilitated by our insufficient vigilance, underestimation of the importance of certain phenomena and excesses, lack of readiness to differentiate more clearly what is in line with the policy of the LCY and what is opposed to the line, confusion of democracy with antisocialist activity, and so forth. While our economic situation was relatively good, while we all enjoyed a steady improvement in the standard of living, Ljubicic noted, there was considerable inertia, a readiness to overlook the fact that the struggle for socialist self-managing relations is a class struggle, a struggle for the interests of the working class in which there must always be a heightened principled attitude and uncompromising stand toward any hostile activity. Now that we have more serious economic problems, the international situation is becoming more complex, the policy of strength and pressure is spreading, and we are having to provide the answers to many tasks and problems, it is easier to see what has been overlooked.

There are increasingly open offers of "alternatives" aimed against our revolutionary direction, against socialist self-management and the policy of nonalignment. There is increasing expression of open anticommunism and an attempt to devalue Marxism as the revolutionary ideology of the working class, and there is a tendency to question the overall ideology of the LCY and to advocate a borgeouis type of democracy and so on.

Nationalists, anarcho-liberals, liberals, bureaucratic-dogmatic forces, remnants of old class structures, and hostile emigre groups find themselves following this line with a common ultimate aim. They are all, at the present moment, strengthening their activities by means of propaganda and by attempts to destroy intranational relations, are striving to increase their activities through legal means and the institutions of our society and are attempting to gain public attention.

Asked about his opinion of some assessments of more recent history which are put forward in memoirs and other literature, Ljubicic first recalled that certain participants and witnesses of more important historical events have always written memoirs and similar literature.

It is a good thing that the participants in our national liberation war and revolution write and publish their recollections and, inasmuch as they are founded on documents and facts, on a thorough knowledge of the strategy of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and of internal and international circumstances, they can be useful material for our historiography.

It is clear however, he added, that even memoirs which are written with the best knowledge and best intentions can have limited significance for historiography.

It is essential, according to Ljubicic, that the LC devote more attention to activating its own forces and guarantee that here, too, everyone carries out his work in harmony with the policy of the LCY. And this policy is quite clear. There is no room in it for standpoints and publications in which the basic values of our revolution and the historical role of Comrade Tito are questioned.

If someone obliquely disputes the policy of brotherhood and unity, the equality of nations and nationalities, if he "overlooks" the link between the national liberation struggle and the struggle against the class enemy, then we cannot pass over such standpoints in silence regardless of the form in which they are presented.

We would all wish, Ljubicic continued, that the work of the organs of the federation was more effective, that agreements were reached more quickly and that measures adopted were of a high quality. However, the federation is only as capable and effective as are the republics and provinces comprising it. It does not exist outside of us -- it represents our stands, our cadres, our readiness and flexibility, and also our stubborness and isolationism. The institutions in the federation probably do not need any new jurisdiction, but they certainly need more help and support in order to more effectively carry out that which, according to the constitution and the law, is their responsibility toward the working class and working people of the whole country.

Asked, in conclusion, what angers him in our press, Ljubicic replied that it is "the neutralism" of individual journalists. Our press is not and should not be neutral, and there should be even less room in it for opposition views. It is and must always be a committed press. There is no neutral press, radio, or television in the world. We are struggling for socialist self-management, for the rule of the working class, and these goals must be publicized in the appropriate manner. The press is an inseparable and very important part of the ideopolitical front of the LCY. The LCY is not struggling for just any Yugoslavia but for a democratic, socialist self-managing Yugoslavia and for the rule of the working class.

It is clear, therefore, that our press cannot be a tribune for exponents of ideas hostile to the LCY program. Excessive criticism plays into the hands of those who wish ill on socialist Yugoslavia. It contributes to the impression that nothing is right in our society -- neither the self-management system, the federal structure, the basic moral values, nor the policies or leadership. Such an approach, whether we intend it or not, leads to the conclusion that what we need is basically a different kind of system, relations in which, as somebody said, "everything is always rosy," in which there are no contradictions and where everybody has his own way. But where does this exist?

I feel sorry when I note in the writings of certain journalists an apologetic attitude and a kind of condescension toward what is not ours, not Yugoslav.

I am also not pleased by uncritical acceptance of the content and style of foreign information media, because this cannot be proof of free thinking, and particularly cannot be proof of creativity, and Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Serbian presidency, in an interview for the Zagreb paper VJESNIK.

NOVA MAKEDONIJA ON COOPERATION WITH NEIGHBORS

AU011546 [Editorial Report] Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian on 26 November 1983 carries a 1,200-word article by T.S. entitled "Balkan Cooperation." Reviewing Yugoslav cooperation with neighboring countries that he calls the "significant economic partners of Yugoslavia," the author says that in 1981, the Yugoslav trade with neighboring countries totaled over $4 billion, 17 percent of the total imports were from neighboring countries. However, during the last 2 years, the economic cooperation with neighboring countries has experienced a slight fall: from $2.9 billion in 1978, trade with neighboring countries declined to $2.7 billion last year. The percentage of the trade with neighboring countries within the total Yugoslav foreign trade declined from 19 percent in 1978 to 16 percent last year and the percentage of the total trade deficit which falls to deficit with neighboring countries increased from 17 percent in 1978 to 20 percent in the last year.

"Knowing these data," the author continues, "it is not at all surprising that Yugoslavia gave the initiative that a meeting of Balkan experts be held in our country in June which would deal with the possibilities for and forms of the development and progress of the long-term industrial cooperation and specialization, including the cooperation of Balkan countries on third markets." This meeting would not be the first of this kind. A similar meeting held in Athens 1976 dealt with multilateral cooperation, one in Ankara 1979 dealt with the cooperation in the field of post, telephones, telegraph, and telecommunications, a meeting in Sofia in 1981 with freight and passenger transportation, and a meeting in Bucharest last year dealt with cooperation in the field of power and power sources. "This means that there is continuity in the efforts to establish the best possible cooperation among neighboring countries, and the Belgrade meeting is expected to contribute to the further development of this cooperation." The author then cites the example of the border economic cooperation with Italy in which about 800 organizations from the whole country take part. A special form of the border economic cooperation are compensation arrangements signed at fairs, which are increasing by about 20 percent annually and represent 1.5 percent of total trade with Italy.

Expanding small border trade is only one way of increasing cooperation with neighbors, the author continues. He then notes that "the current data show that trade with the neighboring socialist countries, for instance, will amount to only about $85 million, which is 25 percent more than what was established by trade lists with these countries. And exactly through the small border trade it is possible to provide a stimulus for the industrial cooperation with the neighbors." Despite every effort, border trade has been reduced to a traditional exchange of a "small selection of goods and some services," while conditions for the development of high forms of cooperation through industrial cooperation, specialization, and joint ventures have not yet been created. "Prospects for the development of these high forms are good, however, because in the border regions of our country there are capacities that have been built but are insufficiently used."

It is of common interest that "through different forms of cooperation one makes use of real possibilities for furthering economic relations between neighbors, and on the basis of these, political relations too." That is why much is expected of the forthcoming meeting in Belgrade, the author concludes.

CAUSES OF NATIONAL, MACEDONIAN STRIKES ANALYZED

AU010833 [Editorial Report] Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian on 26 November on page four carries a 1,300-word article by Jjube Profilovski entitled "Why Work Stoppages: Noisy Search For Rights" on the problem of work stoppages in Yugoslavia and especially in Macedonia.

The article notes that this is no longer a taboo issue and that meetings at which it is discussed are open to journalists and, through them, to the public. "True, the information of this kind continues to be marked 'for internal use' but it nevertheless can be used more widely," Profilovski says.

He reports that "the number of work stoppages has increased in the Republic of Macedonia and in the country as a whole. "For instance, in the first 6 months of this year, 168 strikes [strajkovi] were recorded in the country which is approximately as many as were recorded for the entire last year (174). More than 50 of these strikes occurred in the SR of Slovenia alone. Our republic with its 35 work stoppages occupies second place among the republics. In our republic, 2,559 workers participated in these stoppages and lost a total of 9,810 working hours. As compared with the same period last year, the work stoppages in the republic increased by 25 percent, the number of workers participating in them by 34 percent, and the number of working hours lost because of them by 9.4 percent," Profilovski says.

It is evident, he says, that, "in our socialist self-managing society, there is a conflict between the interests of workers on one hand the technobureaucratic phenomena and their promoters on the other.

However, the conflicts of interest expressed through the work stoppages in our associated labor cannot be indentified with the workers' strikes in a capitalist society because these work stoppages are not aimed against the socioeconomic system nor are they the expression of any revolt or discontent aimed at changing the production relations or the political system. The work stoppages are an expression of the conflicts resulting from insufficiently developed self-managing rights by individuals and groups under the conditions of insufficient development of the material basis, especially in the current difficult economic situation," Profilovski comments.

He reports that, according to the analyses prepared by the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Macdeonia and the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, "none of the work stappages has been aimed against the socioeconomic system or the achievements of the socialist revolution."

However, in a certain way, these stoppages are "an expression of revolt and a form of pressure on certain subjective factors and organs within the organizations of associated labor." Unfortunately, it is true that some work stoppages "have been provoked and organized by certain groups of people for their own personal reasons" and because of their own conflicts with the leaderships of their organizations of associated labor.

According to Profilovski, the problems and negative phenomena "stated by workers as the reasons for their strikes are solved nearly exclusively within the community in which they appear and by workers themselves in cooperation with the sociopolitical organizations of the community. No excesses of workers and no damages to machines, tools, producer goods, and finished products have been recorded in these work stoppages. During the strikes, workers show a high degree of awareness of the need to protect the material goods and maintain discipline, and they virtually always make good the hours lost during the stoppages."

Reviewing the reasons for strikes, Profilovski concludes that "the increased number of strikes in the recent period is the result of the deteriorated economic position of the organizations of associated labor and of a significant decline in the standard of living of workers. However, much more dangerous is the fact that certain dogmatic-bureaucratic and liberalist forces identify the work stoppages with the dissatisfaction of the workers class with the system and, in this connection, offer their own solutions from statist or bureaucratic-liberalist positions.

It is true, however, that it may happen in some community that the workers class demonstrates its discontent but that this discontent is due to the lagging of self-management, the blocking of the work of self-managing organs, the fact that someone else is making decisions on their behalf, and the fact that the self-managing organs are more and more becoming transmission belts for decisions made in advance," Prfilovski points out.

FEC APPOINTS NEW OFFICIALS, REMOVES OTHERS

AU011019 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 26 Nov 83 p 3

[Text] Belgrade (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council [FEC] has adopted several decisions on new appointments and on relieving officials of their posts.

Milan Vares was appointed assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, Joza Snoj was appointed assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, Blagoje Nikolic was appointed assistant of the federal secretary for justice and general administration, Rudolf Videtic was appointed assistant director of the Federal Directorate for Food Reserves, and Milan Cerovac was appointed assistant director of the Federal Employment Bureau.

The FEC has annulled the decision on appointing Janez Cemzar assistant director of the Federal Directorate for Food Reserves. At the same time the FEC relieved Dusan Petrinovic of his post as assistant president of the Federal Committee for Transportation and Communications, and Aleksandar Bakocevic as director of TANJUG.